FOR THE PERSIAN GULPH; the Barque "*Sir H. Compton* F. S. Boulton, Commander, to sail on the 1st Proximo, for Freight or Passage, apply to AGA MAHOMED RAHIM SHERAZEE, at his Office in the Fort.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1839.

ON THE 1st OF JANUARY 1840,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK—with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1840—The Army, (with a gradation List, not hitherto given) Civil and Indian Navy Lists will be corrected up to the latest possible date,—and the List of H. H. the Nizam's Army to the 15th of December—It will contain a great variety of useful information, and the whole will be printed on English Paper—Price 6 Rupees.—Courier Office, 16th November 1839.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the demise of *Hourmujee Eduljee Carrah Gaopenah*, of the late firm of *Hourmojee and Co.* at Nagpoor and Kamptee; it is requested that all persons indebted to that establishment, will remit or pay without delay the amount thereof to the undersigned, the deceased's brother and surviving partner of the late firm, who is also prepared to discharge all claims against the late concern.

SORABJEE EDULJEE,
Carrah Gaopeenah.

Kamptee near Nagpoor, 31st Oct. 1839.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTHING TO THE NIZAM'S ARMY.

THE officiating Resident at Hydrabad (on the part of the Nizam's Government) will until the 7th January 1840 Receive Tenders for the supply of Clothing to the Nizam's Regular Army.

The Clothing is to be complete with Pads, shoulder Straps (Grenadier and Light Companies with wings) Buttons with the number of the Regiment, and to be made up in every respect as worn in the Company's Army and according to a Muster Jacket to be forwarded.

It is to be delivered at the following stations, and subject to the survey on arrival.

Hyderabad.... 6|16 of the whole more or less.
Aurungabad... 5|16.....Ditto..... Ditto.
Ellichepoor.... 3|16.....Ditto..... Ditto.
Hingolee..... 2|19.....Ditto..... Ditto.

The Tenders will express the price of one of each article as hereafter detailed, and is to include every charge for packing, carriage &c. and to be delivered at the several stations above mentioned on or before the 15th November 1840.

The officiating Resident reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning a reason for it.

The person or persons to whom the Contract is eventually given will be expected to furnish the Security of a respectable House of agency for the due fulfilment of their contract, in the sum of Company's Rupees (20,000 Twenty thousand.

The mode of payment will be as under one third of the Estimate on the contract being closed and approved of and the receipt of the clothing Indents acknowledged.

One third when the clothing is half finished, and the other third when it is delivered, Surveyed and approved of, at the several stations.

The Tenders are to be addressed, "To the officiating Military Secretary to the Resident" Hyderabad and to be superscribed. Tenders for clothing.

Any further information that may be required will be afforded an application to the above officer.

Probable amount of clothing (more or less) required

INFANTRY.

Including a Company of Pioneers.
20 Staff Serjeants....Jackets.
65 Soobadars.....Ditto.
75 Jemadars.....Ditto.
16 Drum Majors.....Ditto.
8 Havildar Majors....Ditto.
326 Havildars.....Ditto..with Cheverons.
170 Drummers & Buglers. Ditto.
5450 Rank and file.....Ditto. Cheverons for Naiques
65 Lascars.....Ditto.
65 Puckalies.....Ditto.
20 Staffs Serjeants.... Caps.
70 Color Badges.....
9 Pairs of Soobadar Majors Epaulettes.
16 ditto Soobadar's Wings.
40 ditto Battalion Company Wings.
19 ditto Jemadars Wings.
56 ditto...do...Battalion Company Wings.
16 ditto..Drum Majors Wings.
176 Girdles for Staff Serjeants, Native Officers and Drum Major &c.
334 ditto for Havildars.

The Tenders will express the price of one of each article including all charges.

ARTILLERY AND STORE DEPARTMENT.

3 Staff Serjeants....Jackets.
6 Store..Ditto.....Ditto
4 Soobadars.....Ditto.
8 Jemadar.....Ditto.
20 Havildars.....Ditto..with Cheverous.
9 Buglers.....Ditto.
600 Rank and file....Ditto. Cheverous for Naiquis.
12 Puckalies.....Ditto.
3 Syrangs.....Ditto.
13 Tindels.....Ditto.
123 Store Lascars.....Ditto.
3 Staff Serjeants....Caps.
5 Store Serjeant.... Ditto.
4 Color Badges.
3 Pairs Soobadar Majors Epaulettes.
1 ditto Soobadars Epaulettes.
8 ditto Jemadars.....Ditto
21 Girdles for Staff Serjeant and Native Officers.
20 ditto for Havildars,

The Tenders will express the price of one of each article, including all charges.

The Corps to be furnished with clothing are as follows:—

1st Company Artillery including General Department..... 4th Infantry.
2d Ditto ditto and Store Department 5th Ditto.
3d Ditto ditto and..... Ditto.. 6th Ditto.
4th Ditto ditto and..... Ditto.. 7th Ditto,
A Company of Pioneers..... 8th Ditto.
1st Infantry.....
2d Ditto.....
3d Ditto.....

By Order
GEORGE W. ONSLOW,
Officiating Mil. Secy.

Military Secretary's Office,
Hyderabad Residency, 7th November 1839.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Puble Auction, on Monday next the 18th Instant, at their Rooms, various articles of Household Furniture, consisting of Plate, Glass and Queen's Ware, Couches, Chairs, Cots, Round, Dining, Sofa, Dressing and Card Tables, Tea-caddies, Tea-poys, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Pictures, Carpets, &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock, a Buggy with Harness, and a Palanquin; the above are the property of Gentlemen leaving the Presidency.

Bombay, 16th November 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 16 NOVEMBER, 1839. No. 3290

NOTICE.

ARDASEER CURSETJEE has been admitted a Partner in our Firm since the 7th November, and the Interest of *Dady Cursetjee* in the same ceased at his Death on the 24th October 1836.

CURSETJEE ARDASEER AND Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday next the 19th instant, Messrs. *Blackwell Cursetjee and Co.* will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Books, amongst which are the following new works:—

Morrison's Family Prayer—*Fleetwood's* Life of Christ—*Jamieson's* Mechanics for Practical Men—*Jamieson's* Dictionary of Mechanical Science—*Smith's* Panorama of Science and Arts, 2 vols.—Cab net Lawyer—Curiosities for the ingenious—*Fraser's* Winter Journey to Persia, 2 vols.—*Wooler's* Attorney—*Mignan's* Journey to Koordistan, 2 vol. *Lawson's* Modern Farrier—McKenzie's 5000 Receipt Book—*Duncan's* Edinburgh Dispensatory—*Jenning's* Family Cyclopedia &c. &c.—Also, two large Pictures in gilt frames, —one, *Ancient Jerusalem*—the other *Queen Victoria.*

Bombay, 16*th November* 1839.

FOR SALE---A Grey Arab Horse, "*Rejected*" 14—3, the winner of the Newnham Stakes for 1839, would make a very superior Charger. Age 7 years. Price, 1,400 Rupees.

A high caste white Arab 14---1½, six years. Price 550 Rupees.

An exceedingly neat pair of high caste Arab Carriage Horses (one carries a Lady), and English Phæton in very good repair. Price 1,000 Rupees. If separated, Horses 700 Rupees, Phæton 400 Rs.

A handsome Chesnut Arab Horse price .....Rupees 500.

A handsome small grey high caste Arab Horse 6 years old, perfectly sound and free from Vice.....Rs. 550

A Grey Arab Horse 14 | 1—4 years old—just landed..... ,, 450

A Pair of Bay Carriage Horses.... ,, 500

A Pair of handsome Gray Carriage Horses price..... ,, 700

A Bengal built Buggy in good repair..... ,, 350

Apply to BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1839.

FOR SALE.---A very richly chased Silver Breakfast Service, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Cream Ewer and Sugar Bowl.

PRICE RUPEES 550.

Apply to,
BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.

FOR SALE a small Invoice of Dunas Essence of Coffee in half Pint Bottles, at 3 Rupees per Bottle.

ALSO.

An invoice of Reaves and Sons Colored writing fluid, in large and small Bottles, vizt:—Crimson, Yellow, light and dark Blue, Green, and jet Black.

Apply to
BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Friday the 22nd of November, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co., will sell by Public Auction, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass, and Queens Ware, together with an open Chariot, a Shigram and English Buggy, two Horses, a Poney, a Palanquin, and Tonjon. The Property of Capt. JACOB Artillery, at his Residence near the Powder Works Mazagon. Particulars are published in Catalogues, and the property on view from Monday the 18th Instant.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale a Troughton's Reflecting Circle with Telescope, Glasses &c. complete—Price 100 Rs.

FOR SALE, a Captain's Tent complete with appurtenances, also a High caste Grey Arab Horse perfectly quiet and has carried a Lady.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, an assortment of Musical Instruments, consisting of Guitars, Violins, Clarinets, Concert and Signal horns, Trumpets, Flutes, Fiddlesticks, fiddlestrings and Guitar-chords.

A. H. HUSCHKE.

No. 9 Military Square.

NOTICE.—MR. LEWIS purposes visiting Poonah, Ahmednugger and Aurungabad, on his route to Delhi and Cashmere, and in Case any parties should require the service of his Pencil in Portraiture, will remain a short time at each of the above named Stations, Mr. L. will reach Poonah on the 20th Instant.—Bombay, 16th November, 1839.

FOR SALE—No. XXXV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected up to the 1st August; Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES Three.—Courier Office, 16th November 1839.

NOTICE,

FIRST DANTRA LOTTERY, IN THE SECOND CLASS.

BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE, DANTRA begs respectfully to notify, that the drawing of the second class of the Above Lottery, will take place positively on Tuesday next, the 19th Instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Commission Rooms of Messrs. *Prevost, Rustomjee and Co.*, in Meadow's street; and solicits the attendance of the Public at the place and hour appointed.

B. N. D. would feel thankful to any two of the Subscribers to his Lottery, if they will undertake the duties of Commissioners on the occasion.

The Prizes will be distributed in two days after the drawing of the Second Class of the above Lottery is concluded, on receiving back the Tickets to which they have been drawn.—

65TH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS.

FOR SALE, Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery---apply to BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA, at the office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND Co.:---

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES, VIZ.

Whole	Ticket at Rupees.....	.....	94
Half	do.	do.....	47
Quarter	do.	do.....	23 ½
1-Eighth	do,	do.....	12

TERMS CASH.

The Drawing of the above Lottery will commence on the 29th November.

FIRST DANTRA LOTTERY.

On 61 *Tickets of the* 65*th Madras Government Lottery, in second class.*

ALL PRIZES.

BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA, has for Sale a few Tickets of the above Lottery in the Second Class, at 3*t* Rs. per each share.

Terms and conditions are published in the Bombay *Courier* and *Times*, of the 13th and 14th August last.

Also he has for sale a few shares in the First and Second Clubs on the Tickets in the Second Class of the 65th Madras Government Lottery as follows:---

1st Club on 22 Tickets divided in 75 Shares, each at.....Rupees 35

2d. Club on 19 Tickets divided in 50 Shares, each at.....Rupees 41

The Terms and conditions have been published in the Bombay *Courier* and *Times*. on the 6th and 11th September last---Bombay 13th Nov. 1839.

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1840.

THE Tickets and Shares in the First Calcutta Lottery of 1840, are to be had at BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND Co. at the following prices:

Whole Ticket Rupees 116 each.
Half do ,, 58 ,,
Quarter do ,, 29 ,,
1-Eighth do ,, 14½ ,,

Terms---Cash.

The Terms and conditions, and also Scheme instituted by the Government at Calcutta, are published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 7th Instant, wherein will be observed all particulars.

The Drawing will commence on the 1st December 1839.---Bombay, 9th November, 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 7th November 1839

No. 590.—The following orders are confirmed:—

An Order by the Commander in Chief, dated Camp near Cabool, 14th September 1839, appointing Lieutenant Creed of Artillery, to act as Assistant Quarter Master General to the Bombay Infantry Division, during the indisposition of Lieutenant Ramsay, or till further orders, and Captain Gilland of Her Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment, to act as Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier Baumgardt, vice Kershaw.

An Order by the Commander in Chief, dated 17th September 1839, appointing Lieutenant Hogg of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Persian Interpreter to the the Force under the command of Major General Willshire, C. B.

An Order by Major Reid, dated the 22nd ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Brown to act as Adjutant to the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, and to have charge of the Bazars at Rajcote, from the 17th ultimo, during the absence of Lieutenant Holmes on sick certificate, or until further orders.

An Order by Major C. Cathcart, 10th Regiment Native Infantry, dated 20th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant H. Vincent of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the detachment serving in the Northern Conkan, consisting upwards of 300 Rank and File, from the 6th ultimo, in succession to Lieutenant Jackson.

No. 591.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that Lieutenant Francis John Ford, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, has succeeded to the title of his late Father, Sir Francis Ford, Baronet.

Bombay Castle, 9th November 1839.

No. 592.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract, Paras. 1 to 3 of the Hon'ble Court's letter, No 33, dated 28th August last.

1. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty, vizt.

Captain Thomas Tapp, (Overland, in September.)
,, A. P. Hawkin.
Lieutenant H. L. Brabazon.
Ensign W. T. Boye.
,, M. T. Gordon, (Overland.)
Superintending Surgeon A. Henderson.

2. Conductor R. Elliott has also been permitted to return to his duty.

3. Lieutenant Andrew Jukes has been permitted to resign the service; this vacancy has effect from the 14th May 1839,

No. 593. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract of the Hon'ble the Court's letter, No. 36, dated 11th September last.

We have appointed Mr. John Augustus Wood, now abroad, a Cadet of Infantry upon your Establishment, subject to the conditions communicated to you in our letter dated the 5th June last, No. 23, Mr. Wood's order of Rank will be transmitted at an early opportunity.

No. 594.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract, Paras. 1 & 3 of the Hon'ble the Court's letter, No. 37, dated 11th September last.

1. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty vizt:

Major General De La Motte.	Capt. Wm. Clayton, Manesty.
Capt. Thomas, C. Parr, (Overland.)	Lieut George Sparrow,
,, Edward Hullum, in October.	,, George O. Reeves, (Overland.)
,, Henry Hart, (Overland.)	Ensign Charles Ponsonby.

2. We have granted additional leave to the following Officers. vizt.

Captain William Rollings, and 2d Lieutenant W. Hodgson, 9 months.

3. Veterinary Surgeon Rogers has been permitted to retire from the service.

Bombay Castle, 11th September 1839.

No. 595.—A Furlough to Europe for three years, is granted to Brevet Captain G. Clarkson of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1839.

No. 596.—The following native promotions are made.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Rannojee Cuddum to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Sheik Ahdum to be Jemedar, on the augmentation.—Date of Rank, 29th August 1839.

Havildar Sunkera Guicawar to be Jemedar, vice Rannojee Cuddum promoted.—Do. do. do.

No. 597.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Lieutenant W. Orrok, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the Detachment of that Regiment in the Northern Concan consisting of upwards of 300 Rank and File, from the date of Lieutenant Giberne's quitting the Detachment.

No. 598.—The following appointment is made:

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant E. Baynes to be Adjutant, vice Shirt promoted.—Date of Appointment, 8th October 1839.

No. 599.—The following Officers are appointed to superintend the proof of certain new gun carriages.

Lieutenant Colonel Schuler, Captains Staunton, and Whitlie.

Bombay Castle, 13th November 1839.

No 600.—The following orders are confirmed:—

An order by Brigadier Valiant, K. H. dated the 2nd June 1839, directing that all Reports and Returns of the Scinde Reserve Force be made to Lieutenant Colonel W. Spiller, Senior, Officer with the Force, on his departure for Bombay.

An order by Major T. Marshall, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry appointing Lieutenant Follett to act as Adjutant, during the absence of Lieutenant Willoughby on sick certificate, Captain Jackson to continue in charge until relieved by Lieutenant Follett.

No. 601.—Mr. John Charles Bourchier, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble Court of Directors is admitted to the service, as a Cadet of Infantry on the establishment, from the 30th ultimo, and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD.—*Lieut. Col. Secy to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR J. F. FITZGERALD, K.C.B

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

Captain F. C. Darke, 4th Regt, N. I. from 11th to 30th November, on Medical Certificate to remain at Bombay.

Captain J. D. Smyth, do. from 9th to 30th November to proceed to Mahabuleshwar.

Lieutenant W. G. Wheatley, do. from 1st to 30th November to remain at Mahabuleshwar.

The General Court Martial of which Lieutenant Colonel Leighton of the 16th Regt. N. I. is president is dissolved.

Head Quarters, Bombay, 1st November 1839.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence.

17th Foot.—Surgeon W. Milligan, to England for 11th months, from the date of embarkation, on medical certificate, subject to the confirmation of the Commander in Chief in India.

41st Foot.—Captain and Brevet Major Hook, to proceed to England, to be disposed of as the Right Hon'ble the General Commanding in Chief may deem proper. Brevet Major Hook, will on his arrival in England, report himself to the Adjutant General Horse Guards, and to the Military Secretary to the General Commanding in Chief.

41st Foot.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Deere, from the 5th to the 30th instant, to visit Bombay on private affairs.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 14th October 1833.

Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments;

54th Foot.—Major William Beetham, from the 4th Regiment of Foot, to be Major, vice Macdonald, who exchanges, 27th July 1838.

Charles Lygon Cocks, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Honeywood promoted in the 23 Foot, 28th July 1838.

The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to promote the undermentioned Officer to the Rank of Captain, by Brevet, in the East Indies only:

2d Foot.—Lieutenant George Stirling, from the 34 May 1835.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 17th October 1839.

The leave of absence granted by his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., to Lieutenant Brook, H. M. 55th Regiment, to proceed to England, on *Medical Certificate*, and to be absent, on that account, for 2 years from the date of embarkation, is confirmed.

Ditto, by the Officer Commanding the Forces in Bengal, to Lieutenant Fairlough, H. M. 16th Foot, ditto, ditto ditto.

His Excellency The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to grant the following leaves of absence:

3d Foot or "Buffs"—Captain Michel, to England, for 2 years from the date of embarkation.

17th Foot.—Lieutenant Pane, ...ditto....ditto.

21st Fusiliers.—Lieut. Col. Dunn,.....ditto....ditto.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur 18th October 1839.

The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotions until Her Majesty's pleasure, shall be known:

13th Foot.—Lieutenant A. P. S. Wilkinson to be Captain, without purchase, vice Fothergill deceased, 6th September 1839.

Ensign G. Wade to be Lieutenant, vice Wilkinson promoted, 6th Sept. 1839.

The Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotion, by Brevet:

Lieutenant Colonel Lovell Benjamin Badcock, K. H., of the 15th Hussars, to be Colonel, in the East Indies only, 22d January 1834.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
R. TERRENS, Major Genl.
Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th November 1839.

No. 126.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract, Paras. 1 & 2 of the Honorable Court's letter, No. 59 dated 11th September last.

Para. 1. We have appointed the undermentioned persons Volunteers for the Indian Navy, on your establishment.

Mr. Edward Francis Tierney Fergusson.
,, Edward Bode.
,, Arthur Whatley Chitty.

2. Their order of Rank will be settled at a future opportunity.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1839.

No. 127.—The following Volunteers for the Indian Navy, arrived on board the Malabar from England:—

Mr. John Soady. | Mr. Henry Whitbread Etheridge.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE

Bombay Castle, 8th November 1839.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Heddle, is to resume his former appointment of deputy assay master, from the date on which he delivered over charge of the office of assay master to Dr. Kayes.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th November, 1839.

Mr. D. A. Blane, the political agent in Katteewar, is permitted to visit the presidency for one month, from the 1st instant, under Section XIV. of the absentee regulation.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay, Castle, 12th November 1839.

Mr. H. P. Malet, first assistant collector in Khandeish, received charge of the collectorate from Mr. Blane, on the 1st instant.

Mr. N. Kirkland, acting collector of Kaira, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 22nd instant, under section XIV of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the Presidency on private affairs.

Mr. G. S. Karr, assistant to the collector of Khandeish, is allowed leave from the 1st proximo, to proceed to the presidency for the purpose of being examined in the Guzerattee language.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
L. R. REID,—*Actg. Chief Secy. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th November 1839.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. E. C. Morgan, Honorable Company's Solicitor, under date the 7th ultimo, is cancelled at that gentleman's request.

Bombay Castle, 7th November 1839.

Mr. G. A. E. Campbell, assistant judge and session judge at Poona, and assistant agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, is allowed leave of absence for a period of twelve months, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills, for the recovery of his health.

Mr. H. H. Glass, judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month from the 15th instant, under Section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 9th November 1839.

The judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut have issued a sunnud bearing date the 22nd ultimo, to Trimbuck Gunesh, authorizing him to practice as a Vakeel in the adawlut at Dhoolia.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1839.

The Reverend C. Jackson, L. L. B. a chaplain on this establishment, returned to his duty, from furlough, on board the Hon'ble Company's Steamer Berenice, on the 9th ultimo, with permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

NOTIFICATION.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the subjoined Assay Report for general information.

Assay Report of 1000 *Gold Mahomed Sha Tomans transmitted for Assay by the Resident in the Persian Gulph.*

Description of Coin.	Average weight.		Touch.		Pure Metal.		Value of 100 in the new Bombay currency.	
	Grains	Decls.	Per cent	Decls.	Grs.	Decls.	Rs	Decls.
Mahomed Sha Toman	59	01	96	75	57	09	519	019

(Signed) J. F. HEDDLE,—*Assay Master.*

Bombay Mint Assay Office, 21st September 1839.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID,—*Actg. Chief Secy*

Bombay Castle, 13th November 1839.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 25th November next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. S. BOYD.---*Actg. Secy to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 2nd October 1839.

Government Notifications.

Fort William, Legislative Department, the 28th October 1839. The following Draft of a proposed Act was read in Council for the first time on the 28th October, 1839.

ACT No —— of 1839.

An Act concerning the allowance of interest in certain cases.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend to the territories under the Government of the East India Company, as well within the Jurisdiction of her Majesty's Courts as elsewhere, the provisions of the Statute 3d and 4th William IV Chapter 42, Section 28, concerning the allowance of interest in certain cases:

It is, therefore, hereby enacted, that upon all debts or sums certain payable at a certain time or otherwise, the Court before which such debts or sums may be recovered, may, if it shall think fit, allow interest to the creditor at a rate not exceeding the current rate of interest from the time when such debts or sums certain were payable by virtue of some written Instrument at a certain time, or if payable otherwise, then from the time when demand of payment shall have been made in writing, so as such demand shall give notice to the debtor that interest will be claimed from the date of such demand until the term of payment; provided that interest shall be payable in all cases in which it is now payable by law.

Ordered that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered that the said Draft be reconsidered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 28th day of December next.

J. P. GRANT,—*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

CORRESPONDENCE,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

13*th November*, 1839.

SIR,—In your last Saturday's publication, you insert a puling article from the Bombay Durpun, having reference to a point of discussion between the Bishop of London and Sir Chas. Forbes, regarding some observations made by the former in his Place in the House of Lords,---I mean when he alluded to the deplorable want of truth, which exists generally in the native character.

Sir Charles' letters and the Bishop's replies were inserted, at the Baronets request, in the "Times;" and have no doubt gone the round of the public prints. I will not stop to examine particularly into the motives which prompted him to have them published; but there can be no uncharitableness in supposing that one was, the laudable desire of shewing to the grateful natives of India, the burning zeal with which he stood up in their cause, when an English Bishop had dared to intimate that they were in the habit of not desplaying a very particular regard for *truth*.

Nothing more easily deludes any class of people than by concealing from them their real character; and, blinding them to its defects, by exhibiting it as a pattern of excellence. And one would have thought that the day had gone by for a man like Sir C. Forbes to be guilty of such an absurdity as, dogmatically, to set up his own individual dictum in the face of overwhelming evidence to a well known and generally allowed fact---namely, that hyperbole, exaggeration and consequent mendaceousness, is one of the failings of the natives of India. I say his own individual dictum; because, notwithstanding the list of names he has given of men who did and do entertain a high opinion of the native character, I feel morally certain that, if a balance of their opinions were struck, it would be found the blot of falsehood attached to the natives would remain as it does.

The Bishop of London is too good a man not to know and believe that among all classes of men there are exceptions; and what he said of the Hindoos, was spoken of them as a class of men. The writer in the Durpun might as well have suppressed his indignation for a day or two longer, until he had made himself master of the facts of the case: then, instead of *railing* we perchance would have been favoured with *reasoning*, or,---total silence.

He calls the "spirit"! of the Bishop "uncharitable and arrogant;" Sir Charles Forbes', "love of mankind" is, according to him, "pure and disinterested," and so forth. The Bishop of London, as his public life has all along evinced, is second to no Sir Charles Forbes in pure disinterested love to mankind; and if the Durpun will only be at the trouble of referring to the parliamentary report on the subject at issue, he will there find it was love of mankind that prompted the Bishops remarks.

From the tenour of Sir Charles' letters, one is tempted to fancy they were written by a person whose indignation, at the time, was under stroug pressure—struggling to get out: accordingly we find occurring through all of them, an irresistable desire to persuade himself that the Bishop is a most mortal enemy to the poor unfortunate natives, and he must be exposed forthwith! But what has the Bishop done to excite the ire of Sir Charles and the Durpun? Why, nothing more than what has been done by most authors who have written on the character of the Natives of India;--accused them of what their best friends regret to say is too true--a proneness to mendacity. It is difficult to discover whether Sir Charles is writing as a moralist or a Merchant, when he talks of his perfect confidence of the honor and veracity of the Natives of India, than whom no people can be more scrupulous in the observances, not merely of an oath but their word." I am inclined to think that when the worthy baronet penned this, he must have been thinking at the time, on the promptitude and regularity with which the natives meet the time with their payments; a feeling of honor and varacity altogether ruled by the instinct of self interest, and bearing no analogy whatever to the abstract love of truth, which is loved for its own sake.

The bishop of London refers Sir Charles to the authorities whence he had gained his information on the point at issue; and among others names the work of Mr Thornton, whi h the chairman of the Court of Directors put into the hands of Sir Peregrine Maitland when he was going to Madras, *as a book which might be relied on.*" On this head Sir Charles replies, in a letter which seems to have been penned when the thermometer was at the boiling point, to the effect that Mr. Thornton is a clerk in the India House—he had never been in India, and therefore can know nothing about the country:---forgetting at the moment, I suppose, to refer to Mr Thornton's authorities. It would appear that Sir James Carnac (one of the names by the bye standing against the Bishop's authorities in Sir Charles list) was the Chairman who put this very book into the hands of Sir P. Maitland. Now, I really think that our present Governor is a person at least as well qualified as Sir C. Forbes is, to judge of the fidelity of Mr. Thornton's work.

When there is a general want of truth among any class of people, there will then be also found a corresponding meanness of soul, a low grovelling moral standard; and this is said to exist amongst the Hindoos as well as Mussulmans, generally. The Bishop of London has done nothing more than express opinons which are current throughout India.

Let the Durpun rail at those who are nearer home.

"The accusations to which they "(the people of India,") have been subject, for their want of truth, have been universal; and their best friends must allow that these have been two well founded. Although there are undoubtedly, some exceptions, yet it may be affirmed of the nation at large, both of Hindus and Moosulmans, that "truth is not in them." The slightest motive of self-interest is generally sufficient to induce a Native to say what he thinks will best promote it, without regard to the accuracy or inaccuracy of his statement: often, indeed are we disgusted with hearing them utter falsehood, without any conceivable motive being apparent for so doing; and it is a common remark among official men, that a cause is frequently lost, and a criminal prosecution has failed, from the improbabilities and even impossibilities which are sworn to; whreas success would have been complete, had the parties concerned merely related the simple truth." Figurative language and amplification in the extreme have long been the characteristics of Oriental nations. Thousands and millions are words of common use, to signify a considerable number: a man who has been struck, generally represents himself to have been nearly murdered: he who has been defrauded of a few pence, usually asserts that he has been plundered and ruined beyond redemption: another who is seeking for employmeut, states himself to

be your humble slave, ready to follow you to the world's end, and to lay down his life in your service: and so on." "But the evil consequences which this laxity of speech engenders, is a far more serious question than the intrinsic evil of a few hyperbolical expressions. Those who are in the habit of using them are too apt to lose sight of truth altogether; and when any point arises in which their own interest is concerned, constantly make the most extraordinary exaggerations, and the grossest mistatements, that can well be conceived; of a nature too which has a material effect on the point at issue."

"The people of India possess not only a laxity of morals and of speech, but of ideas, which leads them to treat as venial, or even to attach no sense at all of criminality to actions which, in our estimation, would be viewed in a very heinous light." It is probable that *not a single suit for money is ever preferred in a British Indian court in which, either down right perjury is not committed, or the plaintiff is not morally speaking, guilty of Subornation of perjury.* The above are extracts from a work on Indian affairs, by the Honorable Frederick John Shore, Judge of the Civil Court and crimenal Sessions of the District of Furrukhabad;" and I will leave it to Sir Charles Forbes and the Durpun to say whether he can be proved an enemy to the Natives of India.

Sir,
Your Obedient Servant.
PEMBROKE,

DURPUN.—Nov. 15.

A native correspondent from Ahmednuggur writes as follows.

"The annual examination of the Marathi Schools of this town took place some days ago in the Adawlut before the superintendant Captain Candy, the Judge and many other European and Native Gentlemen. Rewards consisting of Books were given to such boys as distinguished themselves in reading and accounts. The Government has been doing a great deal of late to encourage education."

The same writer mentions that great improvement has lately taken place in the cleanliness of Ahmednuggur since the superintendance of roads has been vested into the hands of Captain French, at the recommendation of Mr. Bell, the Judicial commissioner, who it is stated, found the roads in the worst possible condition on his late visit to the town. The filth is being removed and the Newdoong trees (Euphorbia Totidis) are gradually disappearing. Orders have also been given to clear the ground before the Jail to the distance of about thirty feet. By this and other salutary measures Mr. Bell's name will be endeared to the people of Nuggur as it has been to those of Poona.

We understand that Mr. Marriott, the Senior Puisne Judge of the Suddur Adawlut, may shortly be expected here from the Neilgheries. On his arrival the Gentlemen now holding acting appointments in the court will resume their respective duties.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

November 12th Ensign T. Pyke, 9th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Ditto 13th Cornet R. B. Moore, 3rd Regt. N. I. from Do.

DEPARTURES.

November 11th Lieut. F. Ford, 20th Regt. N. I. to Baroda.
Ditto 13th Lieut. Compton, to Poonah.
Ditto do. Capt. M. M. Shaw, 9th Regt. N. I. to Ahmedabad.
Ditto 14th: Major C. Crawley; Capt. Robinson; Bt. Capt. Honner Adjt.; Bt. Capt. Holl.; Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Lucas; Lieut. Prother; Lieut. Price; Ensign A Ked; Ensign Hughes; Ensign Morris; Ensign Cuerton; Surgeon McMorris — 4th Regiment N. I. to Baroda.
Ditto 15th Lieut. T. Prendergast, 10th Regt. N. I to Poonah
Ditto do. Bt. Major T. B. Jervis, Engineers to Mhableshewer.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS

On the 12th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Moore of a son.

At Mazagon on the 14th Inst. the Lady of John Skinner Esq. of a Daughter.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

November 13th Barque Sir Herbert Compton, F.S. Boulton, Master, from Bushire, 23rd Oct. 1839.

Passengers —Capt. A. Connolly 6th Regt. Bengal Cavalry Revd. Mr Spring, 26 European Invalids. 52 Native Do.

Ditto 15th Ship Princess Charlotte, Michael King Master, from Liverpool 30th June. On the 27th Sept. Spoke the Ship *Wandermere* from Liverpool bound to Calcutta in Lat. 23—36 South, and Long. 62—56 Est. under Fury Masts having lost her three Masts by a heavy sea, on the 8th Sept. in Lat 28—South, and Long. 40 Et. going to the Isle of France to repair damage.

DEPARTURE.

November 15th The East India Company Cutter Nurbudah, Russon Coorjee, Syrang, to Surat

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez	25th Nov.
Mary Gordon	Purdoonjee Limjee	China.	
Herefordshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	in Dec.
Heywood	McVicar Burn & Co.	Liverpool.	
Childe Harold	Foster & Co.	London	5th Dec.
Isabella	Dirom Carter & Co.	London	5th Dec.
Reprular	Richie Stewart & Co.	Calcutta.	
Sultaun Bahadur	Aga Mah. Rahim Esq.	Muscat.	
Richard Mount			
Kingstone	William Nicol and Co.	Liverpool.	in Dec.
Malabar	Skinner & Co.	London.	in Jan.
George Canning	Gibb Miller & Co.		
Princess Charlotte	Dirom C. & Co.		
H. C. Sloop of War	Elphinstone.		
" " "	Coote.		
" " Steamers.	Indus.		
	Semiramis.		
	Atalanta.		
	Berenice.		
" " Brig	Tapter.		
" " Schooner	Shannon.		
" " Cutter	Emily.		
" " "	Margaret.		
" " R. S.	Hastings.		

Thetis Light Vessel at the Rock Station.

Country Vessels.—Benares, Patauber, Savoy, Jane, Ardaseer Sundary, Fanny, Ruby, Futtay Karim, Hyderee, Fazal Rahimin Sellemany, Lowjee Family Virginia, and Sir Herbert Compton.

H. M. Ship Wellesley, Algerine, & Larne.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL
H. Comp. Steamer			
Cleopatra	Supt. Indian Navy	London	
Paquet d'Havana		Bordeaux.	
Ammon	Thos Jeffries & Co.	Bordeaux.	
* Lady Feversham	Dirom C. & Co.	London	2d August.
* Hopkinson	Edmund Bibby & Co.	do.	30th June.
Herald	Ritchie S. & Co.	do.	11th July.
* Strahane	W. Nicol & Co	do.	25th July.
Berkshire	Remington & Co.	do.	In all August.
* Sir Edmd Saupdell	Gibb Miller & Co.	Liverpool	30th June.
Progress	Do. Do.	Bordeaux.	20th ditto
* Sir Edward Paget	Do. Do.	London	4th June.
* General Palmer	Gisborne Menzies & Co.	do.	12th Sept.
City of Poonah	Pallenjee Miller & Co.	Liverpool.	Middle Aug
Rothschild	W. Nicol & Co	do.	15th August.
Fatima	Do. Do.	do.	22d Sept.
Balfour	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	2d ditto.
* Cornubia	Gibb Miller & Co.	do.	2d August.
Scotsman		London	
La Belle Alliance		do.	1st Sept.
Mount S. Elphinstone	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	
Linnet	Skinner & Co.	do.	5th August.
Lady Eliot		London	1st Sept.
Magistrate		London	16th Sep.
Fairy Queen	Foster & Co.	do	25th sept.
Reliance	Ditto	Liverpool	25th Sep.
Lancaster	Higginson & Cardwell	do.	
Lady Rowena		do.	

From Singapore—Asia Felix.
" *Columbo.*—Jeune Antoinette.
" *Calcutta.*—Betsey,
Sinkari, Fazel Kurrim, Futtay Rahimon, and Helen.
* *Have Sailed. According to the latest account.*

HIGH WATER TABLE 16TH NOVEMBER, 1839.

	MORN.	EVN.
Saturday	6 14	6 51
Sunday	7 25	7 54
Monday	8 26	9 [illegible]

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

AGRA UKHBAR.—Nov. 2.

The Author of the Wealth of Nations observes that the great opulence of the ancient Egyptians, Indians, and Chinese proceeded from the remarkable facility of communication afforded by inland navigation on their numerous rivers and canals, whilst neither of these nations encouraged foreign commerce. India is peculiarly happy in respect to internal navigation: her great central river has now for some years been traversed by iron steamers, between Calcutta and Allahabad; too limited indeed to materially affect trade, but only requiring sufficient extension to afford an impulse which cannot fail to produce mighty effects on the internal commerce of the country. It is, therefore, with feelings of great satisfaction we observe that the great western artery, the Indus, is about to be threaded by steamers, thus opening a communication from the chief port on the west coast of India to the rich countries on our North Western frontier, whose resources and products have hitherto been but little known. A great revolution will be brought about in those countries to which our intercourse is now to be extended, and primitive tribes, whose wants are supplied by the scanty produce of ill cultivated lands and meagre flocks, will ere long be acted upon by the energy of commerce, and stimulated to production by the demands of our merchants.

The Indus is navigable throughout the year for vessels of considerable burden, up to its junction with the Sutluj, and the latter from February or March till November is of sufficient depth to enable boats of 1,000 maunds to proceed to Loodiana. Here then is an open practicable navigation from the sea to the most northern point of our Indian Empire, passing through countries producing articles in most extensive demand for exportation to England, viz: cotton, wool, ivory, gums, and drugs. These are at present produced to a small extent indeed; and to their number might be added tobacco and sugar—the former being, on the authority of a letter published in our columns sometime ago, of an excellent quality. The North Western Provinces will be benefited in many ways by the establishment of Steam navigation on the Indus At present, with the very imperfect and even hazardous communication with Bombay, entirely overland through Jeypoor and Marwar, the stations to the northward of Delhi, we are informed, are supplied with many articles, Tea, English broad Cloth, Calicoes, &c. at a cheaper rate than the same articles brought from Calcutta. With a steam communication, then, on the Indus, and the facility of transport attainable, across the desert from Buhawulpore to Delhi, by camels, we do not hesitate in giving our opinion that Delhi and even Agra will in time be brought into a closer connection with Bombay than with Calcutta. It is true Buhawulpoor is more distant from Delhi than Allahabad; but from Allahabad carriage is difficult to be procured and expensive—the country between Delhi and Buhawulpoor teems with camels. We think we can predict an extensive and advantageous commerce between Bombay and the Upper Provinces, when the iron steamers destined for the Indus have found their way up the Sutluj.

CALCUTTA.

FRIEND OF INDIA.

CHINA AFFAIRS. Intelligence has been received from China to the 17th of August. The prospect of a restoration of friendly intercourse is now more remote than ever. An affray had occurred between some English sailors, and some Chinese, in which a Chinaman was killed; and although Capt. Elliot and the English had retired from Canton, and were living under the protection of the Portugueze flag at Macao, the Commissioner Lin demanded that some Englishman should be delivered up to be immolated to the manes of the Chinese. Captain Elliot had been instructed by the Ministry, on no account whatever to submit to the degradation of delivering a European into the hands of the Chinese, and he firmly resisted the demand. The Commissioner then proceeded to prohibit all supplies of food to Macao, and to warn the Chinese servants to retire. At the same time, he prepared to approach that place with a large force. Of the Americans who continued to reside at Canton, one individual was represented to be an Englishman, and he narrowly escaped being taken up and sacrificed He was preserved from death only by the solemn assurances of the American Consul, that he was, *bonafide*, a citizen of the United States. In these circumstances, the ladies at Macao had embarked on the vessels lying in the roads, and Captain Elliot, with the European community, was preparing to follow them. All commercial intercourse between the English and the Chinese was, of course, at an end. We learn, moreover, from the present advices, that one of the Clippers, which had proceeded to the Eastern Coast to smuggle Opium, escaped, with some difficulty, from the war boats of the Chinese. by slipping her cables, and getting out to sea.

These circumstances serve to shew more clearly the spirit which now actuates the Chinese authorities. The English character is become an object of contempt. The forcible detention of the British Minister, and the capture of the Opium, which was beyond the reach of the Chinese cruizers, have inflated the Government with an idea of its own superlative power, which it will be difficult to dispel, and which while it continues to be entertained, must render any attempt at reconciliation, difficult beyond all former example. Though the Chinese have always affected to treat the English as inferiors, the e was, till lately, an undefined feeling of respect for them, which rendered explanations comparatively easy. But the case is now altered. The Chinese have proceeded to extremities with impunity; and the haughtiness of their demeanor, and the injustice of their demands, have risen with their success. It must be manifest, that no intercourse can be carried on upon the terms which the Chinese now impose, in the pride of victory. Until respect for the English character can be created, or restored. it would not be worth while to revive the trade. If we open communications again with Canton, on the principle of absolute submission to Chinese insolence, that insolence will only be augmented, till we have drained to the dregs the bitter cup of degradation. Every occasion, however trivial, will be seized to increase our mortification; the trade will be liable to constant interruption, our Minister to perpetual insult, and the merchant to confiscation and death. Moderation is not a natural virtue in China; but it may be inculcated and enforced. Matters have now reached a crisis, at which it has become necessary to give our trade the same advantages from our political influence, which protect it from violation in every other country. A demonstration of British power has become necessary to re-establish our commercial relationship on a solid and permanent basis. We have to demand reparation for injuries and insults, which, if offered by any power in Europe or America, would have led to an instant declaration of war. Our demands may be easily supported by the blockade of Canton, and reprisals on the vast and important coasting trade of China. But to give our armed interference a character of justice, it will be indispensibly necessary that the British Government should be divested of all appearance of being connected with Opium. We must not appear in our imperial character, to vindicate and sustain a traffic, which is contrary to the laws, and detrimental to the finances and morals of the empire. Just, but decisive measures, must be pursued without delay. England has not a year's tea in store; the approaching season must pass over without furnishing a supply; and the Exchequer will suffer embarrassment to the extent of three milions and a half sterling, the annual duty on tea. Every moment is now precious. *The Clippers which have recently left the port of Calcutta, fully armed and manned,* to force the drug on the country, at the cannon's mouth, will soon render the eastern coast ascene of carnage, and increase a hundredfold the difficulties of reconciliation.

ENGLISHMAN.—Oct. 31.

This-day's Semaphore announces the following arrivals:—*Algerine*, Kelđ, from Singapore 15th Sept. an Pedier Coast 12th Oct.; *Anund Chunder*, Pole, from Moulmein 11th Oct., and the *Justina*, Crawford, from Singapore 19th Sept. and Polpenang 3rd Oct.

We understand Colonel W. Morison, our Ex-Deputy Governor, proceeds to England in the *Seringapatam* on the 6th of December.

Amongst the rumors which reach this country in private letters, we now have one which wears an air of probability upon its face. Lord Minto, it is said is to succeed Lord Auckland as Governor General, and will bring out the Honorable Member for Roxburghshire, Mr. John Elliott, our quondam Post Master General, as Private Secretary to His Lordship.

We are happy to be able to inform the Civil Service, that it is probable the furloughs available by returns between the 1st November and the 1st of January, will be given, as far as they will go, to such applicants as may be disappointed in their hope of obtaining the furloughs available on the 1st November *which* has heretofore been '*the last safeday.*'

We believe the returns anticipated in the two next months will place some 12 or 14 furloughs at the disposal of Government.

We hear Messrs. Dorin, W. Young, F. McNaghten, and G. Udny, have lately applied for the indulgence.

Letters from Simla inform us that Lieut Vibart of the 2d Cavalry, who arrived there on the 13th instant from Cabul, had been attacked between Loodiana and Bahr (in the Puttialah Rajah's district) by six men armed with swords and spears. The Lieutenant fired his pistols on being assaulted, but missed his aim, and was consequently overpowered and wounded in five places. The dacoits then robbed him of 500 rupees' worth of property and decamped.

It is singular, and must be mortifying enough that after travelling in safety from Cabul via Peshawar and the Punjaub, Lieut. Vibart should be assailed in this way in the provinces acknowledging British influence and constituting a common thoroughfare for Europeans proceeding to the hills. But the fact is, the police in the Puttialah Rajah's district is not sufficiently effective. Not a year ago Lieut. Dawes of the Artillery, travelling by the same road, was attacked in the very same way and rifled of his property. They want Mr. George Clerk again at Umballah.

The letters which contain the above intelligence, add, that Mr. George Clerk is with the Seikh Mission (Sena Sing, the Fukeer Sahib, &c) at Simlah, and will accompany the Governor General as far as Kurnaul.

We now hear that the Hon'ble Miss Eden comes to Calcutta before Lord Auckland, and may be expected here in all January.

Under our commercial head the reader will find some evidence that the parties who have considered a 'Precursor' steamer advisable are perfectly in earnest. A meeting has been held and resolutions have been passed, which we can scarcely doubt will be followed up by active exertions to give them full effect.

The acceleration of the Comprehensive Scheme by the measure now before the public is so entirely a matter of doubt that we shall not trouble our readers with our own speculations on the subject---further than to observe that it is perfectly certain we shall have a steamer to sell or lend on hire to the Comprehensive Company *when* it is in a condition to commence operations —*Nov.* 4.

We have much satisfaction in publishing the following order, issued by Colonel Caulfield, C B. on the occasion of his inspecting the first corps of the Oude contingent, commanded by Captain Gray: because it may be within the recollection of our readers that on the occasion of the above force being raised, we spoke of the last named officer's merits in a manner which pledged our judgment on the event of a regiment raised and drilled by him coming praiseworthy from any test by which its efficiency could be estimated :---

General Orders by Col. Caulfield, C. B, published in Brigade Orders of the 27th March, 1839.

'The performance of the 1st Regt. of Oude Infantry, under Capt. Gray, appeared to the Acting Resident to be complete; the ease, steadiness, and regularity it displayed, joined to the quiet manner and precision with which all the field movements were executed, could not have been excelled; the appearance of the men under arms, their cleanliness and soldier-like bearing would seem to justify the opinion of their competency to contest the palm with any Regiment of the line that the Acting Resident has ever seen.'—*Ibid*

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

At a Meeting held at Mr. Turton's Chambers.

Present.

Messrs. Turton, Pattle, W. Fergusson, J. Colquhoun, Dwarkanauth Tagore, T. J. Taylor, Rustomjee Cowasjee, W. Grant, W. Prinsep, Newcomen, Hurry.

Resolved.

1. That a steamer be established for a quarterly communication between Calcutta and Suez.

2 That orders be sent to England to purchase a vessel, if one can be had, perfectly competent in build and engines for the business, ready built, or in a state of forwardness

3. That if no fit vessel offers for purchase, the agent be instructed to make an immediate contract for a vessel and engines, the whole to be complete in such time that the vessel may be fitted for sea, and ready to start from England in fifteen months from the time of such contract being signed.

4. That the vessel be not less than 1,200 and not more than 1,500 tons, with engines in proportion, but not less than 450 horse power.

5. That a company be formed, under the title of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, and a capital of 8,00,000 be raised for the above purpose, in 800 shares of 1,000 each, 0 per cent to be paid down, 25 in 6 months,, and the remainder as required.

6. That those present will form a provisional Committee for carrying into effect the above resolutions, forming further resolutions and making such arrangements as may be necessary.

7. That when 400 shares are subscribed, a meeting of the Subscribers will be called for electing a permanent committee, 5 shares to qualify.

8 That Mr. Hurry be requested to act as Honorary Secretary for the present.

9. That the above resolutions be published in the newspapers, and the subscribers be invited to send names to the Secretary, or to any member of the Committee.

2d November, 1839. *Ibid.*

CALCUTTA COURIER.—Nov. 1.

We understand the situation in the Bank of Bengal held formerly by Mr. J. B. Plumb, has been given to Mr. G. N. Cook, formerly of Messrs. Cantor and Co.'s house.

The French man of war *La Dordogne* left us this morning, in tow of the *Ganges*—after a stay of about a month: we believe no exchange of salutes took place.

Eighty-five chests of Opium, twenty of Benares and sixty-five of Patna, were put up for sale at the Exchange Rooms this day, and sold at the following prices:—Benares from four hundred and twenty-five to four hundred and forty, and the Patna at the same rates.

Letters from Macao of 20th August, mention that an operation by sale of forty chests of Patna Opium at Dollars 600 per chest had taken place a few days previously there this Opium had been provided at Singapore at Dollars 160 per chest, and therefore yields, the fortunate speculator between Rs. 35,000 and 40,000! So much for the Opium question which has been taken up in such a bad spirit (against the Chinese) by the journals of both India and England —this transaction alone proves that while the English people are crying out so vehemently against the barbarous laws of the Chinese Empire, the English themselves are forcing the drug on the Chinese in defiance of all law and right, and moreover at the risk of life and property, in the teeth of the Superintendant's orders; who, mixing as he does with the British merchants and traders at Macao, it is impossible to suppose, can be ignorant of these flagrant breaches of the laws of the empire.

We also know that the *Cowasjee Family, Rob Roy, Nymphe* and some other vessels are loading in the port of Calcutta with the drug for the China market, though ostensibly destined to Singapore.

We had only time yesterday to mention the highest and lowest rates at which the Opium offered for sale at the Exchange Rooms was disposed at: we think it will be gratifying to our readers to be made acquainted with the prices at which each lot went off—an Opium Sale now-a-days, since the discontinuance of those on account of Government, being a *rara avis*:

5 Chest of Benares Opium sold at 435 Rs p. ch. 440
5 ditto, ... 430 "
10 ditto, ... 425 "
10 ditto of Patna Opium, ... 430 "

On other accounts—

20 Chests of Patna Opium, ... 430 "
10 ditto, ... 425 "
15 ditto, ... 430 "
10 ditto, ... 435 "
20 Chests of Banares Opium, ... 435 "
15 ditto, ... 440 "
15 ditto, ... 435 "
10 ditto, ... 44 "

The biddings were much more spirited than we anticipated—natives, however, were the principal purchasers.—*Nov.* 2.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. George Alexander, Post Master General of Bengal, has been permitted to be absent from his duties on leave for six weeks, from the 1st proximo, under Medical Certificate, preparatory to his applying for leave to Sea.

The Hon'ble the President in Council has been pleased to direct Mr. C. G. Palmer to take charge of the General Post Office until further orders.

H. V. BAYLEY,
Ibid. *Offg Dy. Secy. to Govt. of India.*

BENGAL HURKARU.—Oct. 31.

The Semaphore reported the *Annabella*, Ward, from London 22d May, and the Cape of Good Hope 3d August.

An Extra Report of this morning announced the arrival of the *John Adam*, Eales, from Persian Gulph 1st September, and Bombay 2d October, and the *Cato*, Kennedy, from Boston 7th July.

The Semaphore of this morning also reported the *Hooghly*, Ruben, from Havre 7th July.---*Nov.* 4.

Our correspondent CHIN CHEW, who is evidently well acquainted with his subject, handles the "very singular ideas" of the *Englishman*, with great ability, and proper severity. Singular indeed is the doctrine which may be said to constitute the key-stone of his argument in favor of Commissioner Lin. So "singular" indeed is it, and so seldom are the readers of public journals treated with such *morceaux*, that we must take occasion to set this precious dogma, once again before our readers. "As for the execution of an innocent man, where the guilty cannot be reached, it is undoubtedly an extreme measure, *but its legality has never been disputed.*" No doubt it has not; for it has been reserved for the Editor of the *Englishman* to be the first man since the days of Adam, that ever advanced the legality of murder. We are pretty sure that Commissioner Lin, would feel by no means grateful to his zealous defender, for accusing his Government of tolerating so inhuman, as well as condradictory a principle of legislation. The Chinese rulers are rational beings, and would never make laws that are contrary not only to religious feeling, but contrary to reason; and we have no doubt that if any Chinese functionary, were to be brought to the notice of his Government, as having willfully "executed an innocent man, where the guilty could not be reached," he would be punished as a murderer, which in fact he would be. The danger is not that an innocent man should be put to death according to law, but against Law. Where, or how, or when, the Elitor of the *Englishman* picked up his doctrine of "extreme measures," killing no murder, and putting criminals to death by proxy, we cannot imagine. Perhaps he has discovered an odd volume, of some recondite work on the law of Nations, edited by the individual copyist of Shakespear's plays, whose reading of a line in the Tragedy of Julius Cæsar runs thus. "Cæsar doth never wrong but with just cause" The *Englishman*, whose Cæsar is Commissioner Lin, says, "Lin, never commits murder that is not perfectly legal." We rather think Lin would say, "I never commit murder at all. I put men to death it is true; but none but the guilty." Whether all that Lin calls guilty are so or not, is another question.—*Ibid.*

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

General Department, the 23d Oct. 1839.—The following Dispatches from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Marine Department on the subject of the arrangements made for the conveyance of Overland Mails via Egypt are published for general information and guidance.

N. B. For convention referred to in Court's Letter No. 10, see *Calcutta Gazette* dated the 24th August 1839.

MARINE DEPARTMENT—No. 9 OF 1839.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Para. 1. We transmit herewith for your information Copy of a letter we have this day addressed to the Government of Bombay on the subject of the permanent arrangement of the Mails between this Country and India.

2. You will observe that commencing with November next the Mails will be despatched from England on the 4th of every month instead of every fourth Saturday as hitherto, and we have instructed the Bombay Government to make corresponding arrangements with regard to the despatch of the Mails from India.

We are, &c.

(Signed) Rd. Jenkins; W. B. Bayley; Jno. Masterman; John Loch; John G. Ravenshaw; Wm. Stanley Clarke; Wm Young; H. Shank; Henry Willock; P. Warden; John Cotton; John Shepherd; and Russell Ellice

London, 3d July, 1830.

THE CHAIRMAN AND DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Gentlemen,—In transmitting to you the enclosed Copy of a letter from the Board of Admiralty of the 29th ultimo, submitting a plan for the permanent arrangement of the Mail Service between this Country and India:

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to request that if the Court of Directors concur in the proposed arrangement, directions may be forwarded with as little delay as possible to the authorities in India, in order that the arrangement required for the communication between Suez and Bombay may be made in conformity with this proposal. My Lords have at the same time instructed me to add that it will be necessary in case by any unforeseen accident the homeward bound Mail should arrive at Alexandria after the departure of the English Steamers orders should be issued for forwarding the Mail according to the Convention by the French Steamers to Malta.

My Lords will communicate with the Board of Admiralty, and request them to give directions, that in such case every possible facility should be given for forwarding the Mail from Malta to Marseilles by a Government Steamer, but in case this should not be possible it will be necessary that the Mail should be conveyed on by the French Packets.

I am &c.
(Signed) F. BARING.

Treasury Chambers, 2d July, 1839.

To F. BARING, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Sir,—With reference to my letter of the 21st instant on the subject of the conveyance through France of the Correspondence with India, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of H. M.'s Treasury that my Lords are unable at present in the absence of any certain intelligence as to the probable days of arrival at Alexandria of the Bombay Mails to propose any arrangement for the departure of the Steamers during the time which must elapse before a permanent arrangement can be carried into execution, but they lose no time in submitting for the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury a plan for the permanent arrangement of the Mail Service between this Country and India, in order that directions may be sent out to the Indian Authorities by the next Mail which leaves this Country on the 6th July; so that they may be apprized, as early as possible of the intended arrangements and be enabled to take the necessary measures for carrying them into effect, on the other side of the Isthmus of Suez.

My Lords understand from your letter of the 28th instant, that it will be most convenient to the Merchants, &c. in England that the Mails should be despatched from England once in every calendar Month, on the 4th day of the month. This Mail leaving London on the evening of that day would reach Calais about 11 A.M. on the 5th and by the Convention is to be delivered at Marseilles in 4 days and 0 hours, reaching Marseilles therefore at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th, my Lords propose that a Steam Vessel shall be at Marseilles ready to put to Sea as soon as the Mails are put on board, but that she should wait 48 hours in case the Mails have not arrived; as soon as the Mails are embarked, or at the expiration of 48 hours, that is, on the evening of the 11th at latest she will proceed to Malta, four days are allowed for her passage to Malta. In case the Mails are put on board at the proposed time on the 9th she will reach Malta on the evening of the 13th, and deliver the Mails, she will then remain at Malta for the return Mails. Before noon of the 14th the Steam Vessel for Alexandria is to leave Malta and it is calculated will reach Alexandria by noon on the 19th, at Alexandria she will remain four days It is proposed that Orders should be sent to India that the Mails should be despatched from *Bombay* so as to arrive at Suez on the same day, viz. the 19th of the month. It is calculated that four days are required to convey the Mails between Alexandria and Suez, each Vessel therefore by this arrangement will have four days to clear her boilers and coal, being ready to proceed to Sea as soon as the Mails which she is to convey are delivered to her. In case the Indian Mails should not arrive at the Packet is to wait.

2 days in February,	4 days in September,
4 " April.	4 " November,
4 " June,	

and 5 the remaining months at Alexandria, or longer in case a telegraphic communication should have reached Alexandria, that the Mails have been despatched from Suez across the Desert; on the arrival of the Indian Mail at Alexandria, or on the evening of the last day of her stay as before stated (except as above) in case they have not arrived, she will put to Sea and return to Malta. If the Mails arrive, as is expected, she will leave Alexandria on the 23d by noon. She may be expected if the ordinary course, allowing six days for the passage, to reach Malta on the 29th. The Mails will be instantly transferred to the Steam Vessel lying there which will immediately proceed to Marseilles; she may be expected to reach Marseilles in five days from Malta, being the 3d, 4th or 6th day of the month, according to the number of days in the preceding month. She will then be in readiness to convey the Mails from England of the next month, which will arrive there on 9th. In the event of having been detained the full time allowed beyond the ordinary stay at Alexandria she will always have 24 hours at Marseilles to take in her coals, &c. The longest time required has in all cases been allowed so as to provide against the bad weather of the winter months. In fair weather the passage will probably be shorter. My Lords have to request that you will communicate to the French Government, and Directors of the East India Company and the necessary Departments of the Government this proposal, and to signify the wishes of the Lords of the Treasury thereon. If it should be approved an order to effect suggested should be sent out to India by the next Mail, and my Lords conceive that it might come into effect in the autumn so as to commence with the Mail to be despatched from this Country on the 6th of November.

I am, &c.
Admiralty 20th June, 1839. (Sd.) C. WOOD.

Copy of Marine Letter to Bombay No. 45 dated 3d June, 1836

Para. 1. We transmit a number in the Packet Copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, enclosing one from the Board of Admiralty, in which is detailed a plan for the permanent arrangement of the Mail Service between this country and India to commence with the month of November next.

2. You will observe that it is intended to despatch the India Mails from this Country once in every calendar month instead of on every fourth Saturday as heretofore, and that accordingly a Mail will leave London on the 4th of next November and of every succeeding month. It is calculated that the Mail will arrive at Alexandria about the 19th of the month, and that the steam Vessel which carries it to that port will be ready to return to Malta on the 23d of that month. You will be, careful therefore to fix the days for the departure of the Mails from Bombay so that they may reach Suez on the 19th of the month, (the first Mail so despatched to be at Suez on the 19th November next,) and at Alexandria on the 23d, four days being allowed for their transmission to the last mentioned place.

3. We make this communication to you direct instead of through the Government of India (who will be advised of our having done so) in order that you may have as much time as possible for making the necessary preparations.

MARINE DEPARTMENT—No. 10 OF 1839.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Para. 1. Referring to our Despatch in this Department No 45, dated the 2d July, we transmit in the packet Copies of Letters from the Secretary to Her Majesty's Post Master General dated the 15th July 1839, and of their respective enclosures,

2. It will be observed, that Mails are to be made up at the General Post Office in London to be forwarded to India, under the new Convention with France via Marseilles, on the 12th August, the 16th September, and the 14th October next, and that a British Steam Packet will be at Marseilles on the 18th August the 21st September, and the 19th October, to proceed with such Mails to Malta &c.

3. It is afterwards proposed to make up these Mails in London on the 4th day of every Calendar month commencing with November, except when that date may fall upon Sunday, and then the Mail will be made up on the following day.

4th. The despatch of Letters to and from India and the Mediterranean via Falmouth, will continue (Col. Maberly states) for the present, and during the next three months referred to, Mails will be made up in London for those places every fourth Saturday.

5. With respect to the return Mails from India, it is intended that they should be made up monthly.

1st. One in Iron Boxes for conveying via Marseilles.

2d. Another in Iron Boxes or otherwise as may be deemed expedient for conveyance via Falmouth.

6. The Mail via Marseilles is to be considered the Chief or Regular Mail by which all Letters and Despatches unless marked via Falmouth are to be forwarded, and the single uniform rate of Postage upon Letters by this route to and from this Country will be 2s. 8d.

7. The Mail via Falmouth is to be considered as the Auxiliary Mail, by which the heavier Despatches, Accounts or other public Documents, where dispatch and celerity of conveyance is not so immediately essential, should be forwarded, and also all Letters and Newspapers especially marked by the senders to go by the route of Falmouth—the single uniform rate of Postage by this line will continue as at present 2s. 6d.

8. In conformity with the new Convention, the 8th Article of which states that "all Letters from the East Indies and from the French Possessions in India destined for France, *or for the Countries to which France serves as the Channel of Communication,*" (provided the latter are expressly directed by the senders in writing on the address to be so sent) are to be sent "*by the French Post Office*" or "*by way of France*"—it will be necessary for the Post Master at Bombay to make up a separate Mail containing such Letters for France and the Countries she serves addressed to the Post Master at Marseilles. No Letters, however, for Foreign Countries other than France itself which are not specially addressed through or to the French Post Office as before described, are to be included in this French Mail, and it will be requisite that a particular and separate account of the weight of Letters in English Ounces, and of the number of Newspapers, so sent to the Post Master at Marseilles, should be transmitted by the Post Master of Bombay to the Post Master General of Great Britain, or to his Official Secretary *by the same packet* to enable his Lordship to raise the proper charge against the Post Office of France, should such French Mail be conveyed between Alexandria and Marseilles by British Packet.

9. The Red Sea rate of Postage upon all such Letters is to *be levied in India as at present,* this, however, is the only rate to be taken in India, as it appears to that France will account direct to the British Post Office for any conveyance of the French Mails by British Packets in the Mediterranean

10. You will observe, that under the 6th Article of the Convention an impression of the Seal used for Sealing the Mails coming from the East Indies, must be furnished to and deposited in the Health Office at Marseilles.

11. Copies of the new "Post Office Convention" between Her Majesty and the King of the French for the conveyance through France of the Correspondence between England and the East Indies will be found in the Packet.

We have, &c.

(signed) R. Jenkins; W. B. Bayley: Wm. Stanley Clarke; F. Warden; Hy. Alexander; Jno. Masterman; Russell Ellice; Wm. Young; C. Mills; Henry Wilock; John Loch; John Cotton and John G. Ravenshaw.

London, 31st July, 1839.

General Post Office 15th July, 1839.

J. C. MELVILLE, Esq., &c. &c. &c. *East India House.*

Sir,—I am directed by my Lord, the Post Master General to state, for the information of the Hon'ble the Courts of Directors of the East India Company, that Mails will be made up at this Office to be forwarded to India under the new Convention with France via Marseilles on the 12th August, the 16th September, and the 14th October next, the Lords of the Admiralty having signified their intention that a British Steam Packet shall be at Marseilles on the 18th August, the 21st September, and the 19th October, to proceed with such Mails to Malta, &c.; it is afterwards proposed to make up these Mails in London on the 4th day of every Calendar month, commencing with November, except when that date falls on a Sunday and then the Mail will be made up on the following day; with respect to the return Mails from India, and other ports to connected with the Indian Branch of the Service, His Lordship presumes the East India Company will receive direct communication from Her Majesty's Government.

I have also to inform you that the Despatch of Letters to and from India, and the Mediterranean *via Falmouth,* will continue for the present, and during the next three months referred to, Mails will be made up in London for these places every fourth Saturday.

I am directed to embrace this opportunity of calling the attention of the Court of Directors to the circumstance that by the Act 1st Victoria, Chap. 34, as will be seen by the enclosed Extract, the Franking Privilege upon all Letters and Despatches (those of the three Secretaries of State only expected,) sent to or through France, is abolished—the Postage upon all such

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on 08 April, 2017

Letters, public or private, must be paid in this Country, the Post Master General therefore recommends to the East India Company, as he is about to do all the Public Departments that those communications which do not require a special despatch, together with the bulkier or heavier Documents, such as Books, Accounts, &c. both out and home should be forwarded via Falmouth, and this Lordship does not doubt that the Court will deem it expedient to instruct their officers in India accordingly.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) W. L. MABERLY.

Extract from the Act 1st Vict. Chap. 35, Sec. 17.

"And be it enacted, that no Privilege of Franking shall extend to Letters transmitted by a Penny or Twopenny Post so far as respects the Penny or Twopenny Post Rates, nor to any Letters which are or may be *liable to any Foreign Rates of Postage*, (the Public Despatches to and from Her Majesty's Secretaries of State, and the British Embassies and Legation, at the Foreign Courts, being bona fide on the Public Services only expected.")

General Post Office, 15th July, 1839.

J. C. MELVILLE, Esq. &c. &c. &c. *East India House*

Sir,—Referring to my letter of this date on the subject of the Indian Mails, I am directed by my Lord the Post Master General, to submit for the consideration of the Hon'ble Court of Directors of the East India Company the following points as the Outline of the preliminary instructions and information, which it appears to His Lordship most desirable should be communicated, together with copies of the new Convention to their Officers the Post Masters General in India, especially at Bombay, by the earliest opportunity.

The Mails for England to be made up in India monthly:

1st.—One in Iron Boxes for conveyance via Marseilles.

2d.—Another in Iron Boxes or otherwise as may be deemed expedient for conveyance via Falmouth.

The first via Marseilles, to be considered the chief or regular Mail, by which all letters and Despatches, unless marked "via Falmouth" are to be forwarded. The single uniform rate of Postage upon Letters by this route, to and from this Country will be 2s. 8d.

The Second via Falmouth to be considered as the Auxiliary Mail, by which the heavier Despatches, Accounts or other public Documents where dispatch and celerity of conveyance is not so immediately essential, should be forwarded by this route, the Franking Privileges remain in force) and also all Letters and Newspapers especially marked by the senders to go by the route of Falmouth. The single uniform rate of Postage by this route will continue as at present 2s. 6d.

In conformity with the new Convention, the 8th Article of which states that "all Letters from the East Indies and from the French possessions in India, destined for France, or for the *Countries to which France serves as the channel of communication*," *provided* the latter are expressed directed by the senders in writing on the address, to be so sent "*by the French Post Office*," it will be necessary for the Post Master General at Bombay to make up a separate Mail containing such Letters for France, and the Countries she serves addressed to the Post Master at Marseilles. No Letters however for foreign Countries, other than France itself, which are not specially addressed through or to the French Post Office, as before described, are to be included in this French Mail, and it requisite that a particular and separate account of the weight of the Letters, in English Ounces, and of the number of Newspaper so sent to the Post master of Marseilles, should be forwarded by the Post Master General of Bombay to the Post Master General of Great Britain, or to myself *by the same packet*, to enable this Office to raise the proper charge against the Post office of France should such French Mail be conveyed between Alexandria and Marseilles by British Packet.

The Red Sea rate upon all such Letters will of course be levied in India as at present, and this is the only rate to be taken in India as French will account direct to this Office, for any conveyance of the French Mails by British Packets in the Mediterranean.

It will be seen also by the 6th Article of the new Treaty that an impression of the Seal, used for sealing the Mails coming from the East Indies is required to be furnished to, and deposited in the Health Office at Marseilles.

	Ft Inches.	Boxes of Plate Iron of the annexed dimensions" are in course of preparation for the transmission of the Indian mails passing through France, instructions as
* *Length*,....	1 8½	
Width,.....	0 11½	
Depth,.....	0 10½	

to the opening, closing, and sealing of which, for the guidance of the Post Master General at Bombay, shall be furnished to the Directors in time to be forwarded by the mail for India, to be despatched from London via Falmouth on the 3d of next month.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) W. L. MABERLY.

MARINE DEPARTMENT—No. 11 OF 1839.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Para. 1. We transmit in the packet a copy of a Letter addressed to our Secretary by Lieutenant Colonel Maberly at the General Post Office on the 28th June last with its enclosure.

2 You will perceive from these papers that Letters for the United Kingdom, but addressed to the care of Agents or other Parties in Egypt, should be charged in India at the time they are posted with the Indian Steam Packet rate of Postage as Letters of that description are not, upon their arrival in this country, (having been reported by the Agents to whose care they were forwarded) charged with the rate alluded to but are treated as Letters posted in Egypt.

3. You will forthwith instruct the Post Master of your Presidency accordingly.

* * We are,
Your affectionate friends,

(Signed) R. Jenkins; W. B. Bayley; W. Astell; Wm Stanley Clarke; Wm. Young; Jno. Masterman; P. Warden; Russell Ellice; Henry Willock; Hy Alexander; Robert Campbell; C. Mills; and John Cotton.

London, 7th August 1839.

J. C MELVILLE, Esq. &c. &c. &c. *East India House.*

Sir,—I am directed by my Lord the Post Master General to forward for the information of the Directors of the East India Company, a copy of a communication received from Mr. Williams, the Officiating Post Master General at Calcutta, from which it appears that doubt having arisen whether under the orders given from this country Letters for the United Kingdom, but addressed to the care of Agents or other Parties in Egypt should be charged in India when posted with the Indian Steam Packet rate of 1s. single, &c., the Indian Government had decided that such Letters were liable to the rate in question, I am now directed to state that the view taken of this question by the authorities in India is perfectly correct, as Letters from India so addressed to the care of Persons in Egypt to whom they are of course delivered, are not, upon their arrival in this country (having been reported by the Agents to whose care they were forwarded) charged with the rate alluded to—but are treated as Letters posted in Egypt. My Lord therefore desires me to request the Directors will cause the Post Master General of Calcutta to be informed, that the course now pursued is correct and that less any such misapprehension as that which he appears in the first instance to have labored under, should exist in the other Presidencies of Madras or Bombay, a similar communication may be made to the respective Post Masters General at those Station.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. L. MABERLY, *Secretary.*
General Post Office, 28th June.

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON.

Sir,—I have the honor to state for the information of the Right Hon'ble Her Majesty's Post Master General, that on receipt of orders directing that no Steam Postage was to be levied in India upon Letters transmitted from this Country by the Overland Mails from Bombay via Suez and the Mediterranean, and which were for delivery at places within the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Letters primarily addressed to Parties in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and secondarily, to the care of Mr. Waghorn and other parties in Egypt were considered as coming within the purport and meaning of those instructions, upon the impression that the parties in Egypt to whose care such Letters were addressed, were of necessity, for want of any other means of conveyance, compelled to forward on the Letters by the Government Packets, as that there was that guarantee that the Steam Postage would be levied in England by the English Post Department in common with those letters which went from India to England in the sealed Mails for the London Post Office, and I feel a conviction that was the correct view of the case.

But circumstances having recently transpired which led to a more serious consideration of this question, doubts arose as to whether, even were we assured of Letters of the description alluded to all passing through the English Post Office, we were not acting contrary to the letter, if not the spirit of Rules provided for our guidance, and the question was accordingly placed before the Supreme Government of India for consideration and orders.

The Hon'ble the President of the Government of India in Council has declared that Letters for ulterior delivery to parties in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, which may be required to be forwarded to the care of parties in Egypt, are liable to be charged with Steam Postage in this Country. In Accordance with that declaration Steam Postage will henceforth be levied upon all Letters of the class under discussion, and my object in requesting that you will make this communication to His Lordship is, that there may be no confusion or the second levying of Steam postage arising out of the adoption of a practice which has not before obtained. These letters will be marked so as to indicate that Steam Postage has been levied upon them in this country.

I have &c
(Signed) R. WILLIAMS,
Offg. Post Master General.
Fort William, Genl. Post Office, 8th March, 1839.

By Order of the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council.

H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy to the Govt. of India.*

MADRAS.

MADRAS COURIER.—Nov. 4.

We have just learnt the astounding fact, that on Board a Native Brig now in the Roads, thirty Children have been found which the Naicodah (Commander) had kidnapped in running along the coast from the Northward. The rascal is now in custody to be brought before the Supreme Court at the next Sessions, where there is no doubt he will meet with that punishment so horrible an offensive demands.

KURNOOL.—From this place there is now little to expect of an exciting character, the only matter of interest, and this is not inconsiderable to the expectants of Prize Money is, the continued labours of the Committee in search of secreted Stores. Of course until this labour is completed it would be unsafe to hazard a judgment as to what might be the probable result to those who are feeding upon hope. Should there be no impediment thrown in the way to the actual conversion of all that has been discovered, and may yet turn up in the search now carrying on, to the benefit of the force sent against it, why in this case the most cheering anticipations may be entertained. But we confess we have our doubts, though the actual possession of the Fort may have, and unquestionably did arise from the presence of the force brought against it, yet the circumstance of its being delivered on treaty without any positive collision between the Troops and the place itself may justify suspicion that some difficulties may arise unfavourable to the parties who in justice are entitled to the full award. In such cases there ought to be no disposition on the part of the ruling powers adverse to the reasonable expectations of the thousands whose lives were fairly hazarded in the enterprize which has just terminated, and we sincerely wish it could have been said without the casualties that have taken place. At present it would be unwise to extend our remarks on this subject, we have heard with pleasure that the Commissioners are disposed to urge the claim of the whole force to share in all that may be found, beyond and above what might be deemed necessary for the defence of the place itself. We hope no unnatural delays will take place in the distribution of it after the real amount of property is ascertained. The expectants of Bhurtpoor and Burmah, and the still older claims of those who were engaged in the Mahratta war, have sickened again and again from the tedious process between those into whose hands these matters had fallen.—*Nov.* 7.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—NOV. 5.

CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES.—We are told Mr. Eden of the Civil Service is positively going home and that Mr. Wroughton will succeed to that gentleman's situation.

KURNOOL.—We have several letters from the Camp at Kurnool, extending to the 29th October, from which we learn that Colonel James had marched with the Hyderabad Brigade; that the Committee, composed of Major Bond, President, Captains Balfour, White and Richardson, Members, are busily employed in taking an account of the Military Stores found in the Fort, which work seems likely to occupy them for some weeks, as every day produces fresh discoveries of Ordnance, Arms and Stores. About three hundred thousand pounds of gunpowder, [which is double the quantity that the Nawab had in 1815] have been already discovered. Some of it is of very good quality, and will answer for drill purposes, salutes, morning and evening gun, &c. Upwards of 500 Guns and Howitzers have been found, mostly buried near the Nawaub's workshops. These pieces vary from one inch to 27 Inches diameter in the bore, and the metal proportionably thick, but so extremely brittle that it is supposed that they would not stand the usual proof to which our Artillery submit their Ordnance. The Nawab had, however, we hear, prepared cartridges weighing 40lbs. each, for some of his pieces, and which, it is said, would burst any one of them. Some of the guns are well manufactured and from 12 to 18 feet in length, but these are not more than 4 inches in diameter of the bore.

One very beautiful mortar has been discovered and the Committee hoped to find its fellow, as moulds for two of the same kind have turned up.

This Mortar represents a Tiger "Rampant," but just so much raised on its hinder legs, the fore legs being straight, that its mouth, forming the muzzle, should be raized to about the usual elevation at which Mortars are fired by our Artillery: so that the legs answer the purpose of the Bed on which Mortars are commonly placed. It is equal in the bore to a 10 Inch Mortar, and should its fellow be found, the pair would be a suitable present to our gracious Queen, after having been properly cleaned and polished at the hands of our Ordnance Artificers. A smaller Mortar, similar in form to the large one was found in the Palace, in Caliber about equal to a Camel Howitzer, but treble the weight of the latter with its Bed.

An immense quantity of wrought iron shot has been found, besides a great many of cast iron, but the Nawab's Shot and Shells are principally cast of Spelter, and remarkably well manufactured, Many of the shells are from two to three feet in diameter, and from their size it is supposed could only have been intended to be used as Countermines. One shell was found, the diameter of which was four feet, but its make very imperfect; the metal spelter, about 5 inches thick. Perhaps some one of our scientific correspondents would kindly acquaint us with its weight by computation.

A Native Correspondent writes that the property discovered in the Fort, including Jewels and Treasure, is estimated at two Crores of Rupees: this however, is we believe at least double the real amount, for we hear from a quarter on which we can depend, that the property already discovered may be fairly estimated in value at about one crore of Rupees only.

Colonel Dyce's little Force captured 22 Elephants and 85 Horses on the 18th, besides getting possession of about 30,000 rupees in specie. Colonel Dyce is still in command of the Troops at Kurnool, which at present consist of the Sappers and Miners, the 16th Native and 34th Light Infantry, one Brigade of Guns and one Squadron of the 7th Cavalry. Hopes are entertained that the Nawab's late Dewan, Naindar Khan, who is held a close prisoner in Colonel Dyce's Camp, will point out further depositaries of treasure.

Since writing the above we have received a further letter from Kurnool and thanks to our young Correspondent there, who is indefatigable in our behalf, we are enabled to state that the second "Tiger Mortar" was after an arduous search discovered on the 30th Ultimo.

MADRAS HERALD. Nov 6,

DEPARTURE.—Nov. 5, Ship *Colombo*, D. McKellar, to Calcutta.

Passengers—Mrs. Boileau and Child, Mr Taylor; Captains Boileau, Taylor, Madras Artillery: J. Alexander, Esq. L. Pycroft Mr. J. Babbridge, Esq. J. Halkert, Esq. Lieutenant Young, E. N. I., Lieutnant Harrison, H. M. 62d Regiment, J. Dent, B. Esq Mr. Simpson, and Mr. J. W. Inglis.

The monsoon continues in good earnest. We are informed that such has been the quantity of rain that has already fallen, that Cochrane's canal is nearly overflowing, and that the land out sideits banks is entirely under water. We hear also that Pulicat, from the same cause, wears quite an insular appearance.

We observe by last Friday's *Gazette* that the Zillah Court of Chicacole is from the 30th instant, to be transferred to Vizagapatam, and that the Anxiliary Court at the latter place is to be abolished, and instead thereof a Principal Sudder Ameen's Court established at Itchapore in the Ganjam District. The following is the Proclamation on the subject:—

PROCLAMATION

Fort St. George, November 1, 1839.

Whereas the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by virtue of the powers declared in Regulation I of 1821 and Section 111. Regulation VII. of 1827 has resolved with reference to the provisions of Act XXIV of 1839 of the Government of India, to transfer the Zillah Court of Chicacole from that Station to Vizagapatam—to abolish the Auxiliary Court heretofore held at Vizagapatam; and in the stead thereof, to establish a Principal Sudr Ameen's Court at Itchapore in the Ganjam District: all persons are required to take notice that from and after the 10th Intant, the said Zillah Court of Chicacole will be transferred to Vizagapatam, and a Principal Sudr Ameen's Court will be established at Itchapore; and that the jurisdiction of the said Zillah Court shall extend over the whole of the District of Vizagapatam, and over that part of the District of of Gangam, which is situated South of the Calingapatam River; and that the jurisdiction of the Principal Sudr Ameen's Court shall extend over that part of the Ganjam District, which is situated North of the Calingapatam River, subject, in both instances, to the exception of those tracts of country, which, under the provisions contained in the said Act XXIV of 1831 are, or may hereafter be, placed, under the jurisdiction of the Agents to the Governer of Fort St. George.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

HY. CHAMIER, *Chief Secr tary.*

CEYLON HERALD.—OCT. 22.

THE Barque *Herculean*, Captain J. Grindall, from Apllepie the 12th instant arrived this morning,

The Barque *Europe*, Captain Foster, from Madras the 6th instant, arrived at Trincomalie on the 15th instant.

THE Ship *Achilles*, Captain Duncan, is expected to sail this day or to-morrow, for London—Her passengers are, J. W. Huskisson, Esq., Mrs. Huskisson and family, for London; and Dr. Sillery for the Mauritius.

ON Saturday last, the 19th instant, the Non-Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 95th Regt. gave a Dinner and Ball to the Non-Commissioned Officers of the 61st Regt., and their wives, on the occasion of their departure for Old England. The entertainment went off with universal applause, the arrangements were excellent, and dancing was kept up until after 11 o'clock. Great praise is due to the Stewards for their unremitted exertions and endeavours to please. After the Cloth was removed, Major Simmonds, (who with several of the officers of the Garrison visited the happy scene) in a neat and appropriate speech, expressed the satisfaction he felt at the harmony which existed between the Non-Commissioned Officers of both Corps. This was responded to by Colonel Campbell, in a manner replete with manly and friendly feeling.

The Right Honorable Major General Sir R. Arbuthnot, also honored the party with his presence, and was truly delighted at the manner in which every thing was conducted.

By private letters received from Madras, we learn that Her Majesty's 94th Regiment is expected to return to Ceylon from Cannanore—the East India Company, it is said, not being willing to grant them the usual Batta.—*Oct.* 25.

HER Majesty's Troop Ship *Jupiter*, Commander Fulton, weighed anchor yesterday evening in prosecution of her voyage to the Cape and England, having on board the following passengers,

Majors	H. Simmonds
"	H. Burnside
Bt..	A. Macleod
Captain	J. B. Thomas
Lieutenants	W. H. Vicars
"	W. F. Hoey
"	J. T. Bligh
"	W. M De Butte
"	C. C. Deacon
"	J. B. Gibb
Paymaster	A. Toole
Qr Master	W. Clarke
28	Serjeants
10	Drummers
341	Rank and File
53	Women, and
93	Children,—H. M. 61st Regt.

Mr. Simmonds and family, Mrs. Burnside and family, Mrs. Bligh and family.—Capt. Tothill, R. M. J. Kneeshaw Purser, R. M. Captain J. Moore, 18th Royal Irish; Lieutenant W. S. Scroggs, 5th Fusiliers; Lieut. S. N. Burris, Ceylon Rifles; Staff Asst. Surgeon P. D. Murray, and family; Mr. C. Staples, Med. Sub Asst.; 4 men 18th Regt. 2 discharged soldiers, Mrs. Wilson, Master Craig.—And three prisoners.

The 61st Regiment has at length bid adieu to the shores of Ceylon, and it is but doing them justice to say that they carry with them the heartfelt wishes of all classes in this Colony for their welfare. During the time they resided here, a period of 11 years, the Regiment sustained a loss of, we believe, nearly 300 men, and the mortality which made a threatening appearance among them on their last arrival in Colombo, rendered them doubly anxious to return without delay to their own climate. They have at length attained their wishes, which a short time ago, appeared destined never to be realized, from the repeated and provoking disappointments they sustained as to their embarkation.—We are confident that all will join us in wishing this gallant Corps a speedy passage to England, and that, wherever their duty may call them, they may not fail to secure the same esteem and respect which they so eminently possessed in Ceylon.

We subjoin with sincere gratification the following General Order issued by the Right Honorable Major-General Sir Robert Arbuthnot, eulogising in the highest terms, the excellent conduct, and discipline of the 61st Regiment.

Head Quarters, Colombo 22d October, 1839.

GENERAL ORDER.

In taking leave of the 61st Regiment, which embark tomorrow for England, Major Genral Sir R. ARBUTHNOT should not do justice to his own feelings and this distinguished Corps, whose Gallantry he has so often witnessed in the Field, if he did not express the great satisfaction he felt, in assuming the Command of this Island, to find at his first and last Inspection the same excellent system, discipline, steadinese under arms, and interior arrangements existed in time of Peace, which had been the means of gaining them so great Honor in time of War.

In wishing Major SIMMONDS, Officers and Regiment a prosperous and speedy voyage to England, the Major General must express his warm acknowledgement to the former for the anxious zeal displayed by him whilst in Command of the Regiment; to the Officers for the able support they have given him, "and which is so essential to the well being of any corps"; and to the Non-Commissioned Offices and Privates who merit all the praise he can bestow, and who quit the Colony leaving behind them the regrets and good wishes of all classes, which of itself, after a residence of eleven years, is sufficient proof of the good system discipline and general respectablity of a Corps.

E. CHARLTON.
D. A. Gent.

I have much satisfaction in adding my tribute of praise to the opinions already recorded by the distinguished Officers under whose command the 61st Regiment has served. It is useless for me to refer to the gallantry of this Corps, and the laurels they so honorably gained in the Peninsula and elsewhere, and of which it was my good fortune to be a personal witness on several occasions—Altho' so many years have elapsed since the eventful period to which I have alluded—having twice inspected the 61st Regiment since I assumed the command in this Island—I have great pleasure in saying that the high state of Military, and moral discipline still exists which enabled them to pursue so brilliant a course of honor and glory on former occasions, and which, I am satisfied, should their services be again required in the Field, ensure additional proofs of the high reputation this Regiment has so justly earned as one of the most distinguished in the British service.

Major Simmonds has my warmest acknowledgement for the zealous attention displayed by him whilst in command of the Regiment; as well as the Officers who have so ably supported him—The Non-Commissoned Officers and Privates deserve all the praise I can bestow for their general good conduct, and which has gained them the good feelings and wishes of all classes in the Colony.

(Signed) R. ARBUTHNOT,
Major-General Commanding.

Head Quarters,
Kew, Colombo, 22d, October 1839.

SINGAPORE.

FREE PRESS,—AUGUST 29.

STEAM.—By the arrival of the *Gulnare* since our last from Siam, we have received accounts from Bankok to the 2d ultimo, at which date the market still continued in a very depressed state. A measure was also in contemplation by the government which if carried into effect, was likely to prove a material impediment to a continuance of commercial intercourse with Siam to the same extent as of late years. This was, to levy upon all square rigged vessels arriving at Bankok the full tonnage duty of 1,700 ticals per fathom, no matter how often the vessel might go there in the course of a year. The practice had formerly been, to charge this duty only once in the year, the vessel paying it having the privilege of returning, subject to a duty of only 600 or 700 ticals, and never exceeding the latter. On this footing the ships from Bombay have traded more than for the last 10 years, and were thus frequently enabled, after discharging their original cargo at Bankok, to return to this port and make three or four trips back and forward in the course of the year. The shipping that plied exclusively between this port and Siam, also enjoyed the same privilege; to which it is principally owing that this intercourse has became so active; but as the imposition of such an exorbitant tax every voyage would absorb all the profits of the adventure, this branch of the trade must receive a considerable check, unless the authorities at Bankok abandon the measure, which is in all respects a most impolitic one—as the state of their revenues accruing from foreign trade will very soon discover to them, should they in their folly attempt any such experiment.

A small Cochin-Chinese junk from *Turun*, or some other port of Cochin-China, with which country the Siamese are not on the most friendly terms, bound for Singapore, having set sail rather late in the season, had drifted into the gulf of Siam and put into *Chantiboon*. The Nakhoda and crew were there seized by the governor, and sent up to Bankok as *spies*; and it was supposed the vessel and cargo would be confiscated and her people bastinadoed.

The 24 Chinese seized in the *Sampan Puhat* with Opium from this, were suffering a cruel incarceration, chained together three by three loaded with irons, and each party confined in a separate prison.

Letters had been received from Dr. Richardson on his way to Maulmain, dated 15th June from *Jabong* near *Zemmay*. His treatment, similar to what he had experienced at Bankok, had been confined throughout to mere empty professions.

We learn from a Penang paper of the 24th August, received during the week, that the French frigate *Le Drodoque* has been on West Coast of Sumatra, avenging the murder of Captain Van Yseghim of the French barque *L'Aglae*, which took place near Muckie some months ago. Captain Camars, in command of the frigate, landed at that place with 126 men and two howitzers, and demanded the surender of the murderers, which not having been complied with, the town of *Muckie* was again laid in ashes from which, phœnix-like, it must have risen, since the visit of the American Commodore there about 15 months before!

Our contemporary says he derives his information of this fact from the American Consul at Penang, to whom the event was communicated by the French Commander. This of course does not imply that *no* account of the circumstances had been sent to the authorities at Penang—but, if this *is* the only official communication sent by the French Commander of the subject to Penang, how comes it, we would ask, that it is addressed to the American Consul there, and not to the local authorities?—*Sept.* 5.

H. M. sloop-of-war *Herald*, from Sydney the 29th July, anchored in the roads the day before yesterday, having touched at Anjer on her way to this port. We have received by her the *Sydney Monitor* to the 20th and *Sydney Herald* to the 24th July, of which we will avail in our next,

CHINA.—By way of Java we received on the 10th instant, the *Canton Register* of 25th June, 2d and 9th July, brought by H. M. Sloop-of-War *Herald*, the latter date being only eight days posterior to the intelligence we were already in possession of from the same quarter. At Macao, where both the *Register* and *Press* are now published, things appear to continue *in statu quo*, although no details are given on the subject, and little information is afforded regarding the situation of affairs at Canton. But such as we find it, it is of some importance in its way. The Canton authorities had apparently yielded up the question of the former obnoxious *Opium-Bond*, and consented to receive in its place another of a modified and more reasonable nature, the following form of which is published in the *Register* of 2d July:—

"*A duly prepared Bond.*"

"The foreign Captain ——————belonging to the ——nation, has now received the commands of the Heavenly Dynasty rigidly prohibiting Opium, and he has had it clearly proclaimed to him that certain new regulations have been established to that effect, and the said foreigner holding the same in great dread, will not dare to oppose or violate the same.

Now the said ship just arrived brings no Opium, and I now give this as a true certificate of the same."

Signed by the Captain only.

The *Bond*, we are informed by the *Register*, is written both in English and Chinese, in Chinese at the top and in English below, and has been signed by the commanders of all American ships at Whampoa before their vice-consul, who receives from each a declaration at the time of signature, that "he is ignorant of the Chinese language, and therefore protests against any interpretation of the Bond in *Chinese* that can militate against its meaning in *English*." The *Register*, who does not seem in the best of humour with the Americans for having subscribed to this so called *Bond*, contends that they have committed themselves to the full consequences of the bond originally insisted on by the high Commissioner, and blindly surrendered themselves to the pains and penalties of "the unknown laws and regulations of the empire," prohibitory of the introduction of Opium. It is certainly very singular that our contemporary should term these regulations "*unknown*," when it is from a dread of the operation of this openly proclaimed and *well-known* law against the importation of Opium, that all other foreigners have withdrawn from Canton! And, as to the *Bond* itself, it amounts to no more than a simple declaration that they are aware of the existence of a law involving the penalty of death &c to any one convicted of importing opium, and to a "*solemn pledge*" that they will not transgress it. To what purpose such a declaration may hereafter be turned by the Chinese is another question—but it seems certain that "notwithstanding the late example they have had of the justice and moderation of one of the highest officers of the empire," and in spite of the peril to be apprehended as the natural result of this Draconic anti-opium law, the Americans have made up their minds to trust themselves to a continued residence in Canton. It seems they consider that they are able to judge for themselves whether such a measure is consistent with their interests and personal safety, and that they do not think it necessary to retire from Canton until their Consul "shall declare it to be safe" for them to resume their abode there. It must, however, be left to experience to determine whether the confidence which the Americans thus seem to repose in the "justice and moderation" of the Chinese authorities under the new law is well founded, or whether they are doomed to become examples in their own persons, of that "spirit of recklessness and injustice," which will "confound the innocent with the guilty," and lead to "indiscriminate confiscation and massacre," on the first appearance of an Opium vessel on the Eastern Coast,—as the *Friend of India*, leaving behind even Captain ELLIOT, foresees will be the inevitable result of this new law. The Americans,—both the merchants who continue their residence at Canton, and the Captains who go to Whampoa in their ships—must have been well aware that Opium-vessels were preparing to proceed to the Coast, armed and prepared for resisting the Chinese preventive service, and determined to run all risks to effect sales; and yet, they are willing to encounter all the danger attendant on a residence in the Factories, in preference to sheltering themselves from the sanguinary disposition of the Canton authorities by withdrawing to Macao! In short they do not think that by continuing at Canton they will be guilty of "an act of insanity," heedlessly endangering their lives and property, or else they would not stay there. The article of our able Bengal contemporary to which we have referred above, and which will be found in another column, is characterised, we think, by a tone of exaggeration not often visible in his columns—but we fully concur with him in opinion, that the continued suspension of the trade for a year or two by ourselves would succeed in bringing the Chinese to their senses, notwithstanding all their bluster about their disregard of foreign commerce. A much shorter period of suspension, indeed, would in our view suffice to work out that result—nay, we think that if the suspension of the trade already commenced, were rigorously persevered in for a six months only, the Canton authorities, would certainly find themselves under the necessity of adopting an altered tone towards foreigners, at the expense even of some part of the prohibitions against Opium. The deficiency in the usual revenues of the port which would thus ensue, and the discontent of large masses of the population of the province, cut off from their usual sources of profit or means of livelihood, might and probably would raise a clamour against Commissioner LIN and his sweeping measures, too strong to be despised, and originate a party in the State favourable to the cause of the foreigners, which might be the means of sending that functionary on a trip to *Liberia*—the Chinese *Siberia*—as a reward for "reverently looking up" and acting in obedience to the mandates of the Dragon Throne against the "foreign dirt!" But what prospect is there that Captain ELLIOT's injunctions will operate so as to preserve unanimity for the long space of six months, in keeping the trade suspended: to the certain immediate loss of those concerned, and with only the most distant chance of compensation,—especially when it is found that Canton is after all a safe residence for those who have chosen to continue there! These considerations are likely to induce some foreigners to *give in*; others will follow and the trade will be resumed before Captain ELLIOT has found it in his conscience to "declare it safe." This turns of affairs would of course only add another to the many causes the Chinese think they already possess for exulting over the barbarians; who, they would thus become convinced, had found it altogether impossible to dispense with the *Tea and Rhubarb* of the central Land. The Chinese stand in no need of fresh incentives to their arrogant assumptions—and the result here contemplated is one which is much to be deprecated, although it appears to us there is but little chance of escape from the dilemma—whatever *after measures* may do to supply a check to such overweening pretensions.

With regard to Captain ELLIOT's *explanation* of his *public notices*, the *Canton Register* says it is, "confusion worse confounded." The fact is, that Captain ELLIOT is a veritable disciple of DON ADRIANO in *Love's Labour Lost*—eternally on the stilts he cannot condescend to speak plain English for a moment—and his amplitude of phrascology, and *rigmarolish* diction, surpass anything of the kind we have yet met with. He is as stilted and prolix as Sir ROBERT HAZLEWOOD in *Guy Mannering*, and as obscure as OLIVER CROMWELL himself in some of his harangues to the Rump; and contrives altogether to manufacture the most incomprehensible state papers that it was ever our lot to peruse.—*September* 4.

CHINA.

COURT OF JUSTICE AT HONG-KONG.

The first sessions of this court were held at Hong Kong on Monday last the 12th inst. The following Gentlemen were of the Grand Jury.

J. H. Astell, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. Bell, Esq.	P. Scott, Esq.
G. T. Braine, Esq.	J. Ricketts, Esq.
D. D. Barn, Esq.	W. Dent, Esq.
T. Fox, Esq.	D. Rustomjee, Esq.
T. Gmenell, Esq.	D. Furdoojee, Esq.
C. Kerr, Es.	F. Jamsetjee, Esq.
W. P. Livingston, Esq.	H. Rustomjee, Esq.
J. Matheson, Esq.	B. Manuckjee, Esq.

and Captain Elliot addressed the Grand Jury as follows:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—Situated as we are, you will believe that I have diligently applied myself to the best source of reference within my reach for such directions as may serve to guide you in the important task you are here to perform.

Let me crave your attention, then, to a few general remarks upon the nature of your duties, upon the manner of conducting the inquest, and lastly to some observations bearing upon the principal case to be laid before you. The authorities I have consulted shall be noticed for your satisfaction as I proceed.

It is a principle of the Law of England that no man can be convicted at the suit of the Crown of any Capital Offence unless by the unanimous voice of at least 24 of his neighbours and equals i. e. by 12 at least of the Grand Jury assenting to the accusation, and afterwards by the whole Petit Jury finding him guilty on his trial. But if 12 of the Grand Jury assent it is a good presentment, though some of the rest disagree.

According to the common Law of England too, it is absolutely necessary that all the Grand inquest should be inhabitants of the county for which they are sworn to enquire: And I may take this occasion to explain the reasons which led me to confine the performance of Grand Jury functions in this jurisdiction, to persons habitually resident in China.

In our position it appeared to me to be a very suitable adaptation of this principle to devolve these duties upon persons usually resident, because they would bring to the task a more familiar knowledge of the Customs of the country, and of the particular pressure of circumstances, than it could be reasonable to expect in casual visitors, and would therefore be better able to judge of what should be sent to trial, for the ends of Justice and of Peace.

Indeed it must be obvious to every reflecting person who hears me that the heavy responsibility of acting upon the jurisdiction order in Council, (till the whole machinery has been set in action by the Queen's Government, and a more proper person were here to fill this seat, than myself) has been forced upon me.

With our intercourse interrupted, I may certainly say chiefly, if not entirely, because it is impossible to consent to the pretensions of the Chinese Government to judge Her Majesty's subjects by their forms of judicature, for offences declared to be capital, how could we disregard an unprovoked outrage upon the peaceful inhabitants of this Empire, attended with loss of life, charged by the Chinese Officers upon British subjects.

"From the oldest time" says the profound and eloquent Lord Stowell, speaking of the intercourse between the men of the Western part of the world and the nations of the East, "an inimicible character has been kept up: foreigners are not admitted into the general body and mass of the society of the nation. They continue strangers and sojourners in the land as all their fathers were." "Doris amara suam non intermiscuit undam."

But these extreme differences of Custom and Law could never be suffered to cover impunity for crime; and hence the separate jurisdiction for foreigners which it has been necessary to establish in all the nations of the East with which they maintain any general intercourse.

Here indeed this necessity has never been conceded by treaty, or special arrangement; but here more particularly than in any part of the World it is admitted in principle, and constantly adverted to in practice. The theory is, whenever a foreigner charged with an offence be delivered up to the Chinese Government, that he has been tried by his own officers and people and found guilty; a feature specially noticed by Sir George Staunton, and which at once explains the eagerness of the Chinese Officers to gain possession of the Foreigner with the consent of his own countrymen.

In no instance that I am aware of, except one, has the Government of the country ever resorted to force for the apprehension of a foreigner charged with offences against the Laws of the Empire, and in that case it is material to remark the individual was not executed; On another occasion indeed, they deported an individual by forcible means from Canton, and from the empire, but so far as British Subjects be concerned at all events, there has been no instance of apprehension and execution, without references to British Authority.

Perhaps it may not be misplaced to remark here that the anxiety of this Government, to obtain our own written consent to be tried by their forms of Judicature, (which constitutes the main difficulty of our present situation), is explicable only upon a mixed principle of justice and policy. Upon the one hand, that it is reasonable to have our own consent to trial by Laws so contrary in spirit and form to our own; upon the other, that our government would find it impossible to intertere if such laws were executed, after the procurement of our own written consent.

On the whole I have thought that it became me in this serious conjuncture both upon general and special grounds, to provide as far as lay in my power, for the satisfaction of the ends of Justice and of the reasonable demands of this Government. I can deliver no man into their hands, which they have required me to do; but I have invited their officers to be present at as impartial a trial (according to our own forms of law), for the grave offences charged against British subjects, as if those offences had been committed upon our own countrymen, upon our shores.

Requesting your excuse for this digression, I resume the subject in hand.

The particular mission of the Grand Jury is to hear evidence in support of an indictment and in support only, for the grand Inquest is strictly in the nature of an enquiry or accusation, afterwards to be determined. Whilst however they are only to enquire whether there be sufficient cause to call upon the party to answer it, they should also be persuaded of the truth of an indictment, so far as the evidence goes; and not

be satisfied with remote probability, a doctrine that might be applied to very oppressive purposes

I will now submit a few plain rules, concerning the kind of evidence which a Grand Jury may receive or should subject.

1. They are bound to take the best legal proof of which the case admits.

2. The testimony must be parol, except in the cases provided for in the Rules and Regulations of practice and proceeding.

3. They should find no Indictment upon the testimony of incompetent witness, as of persons convicted of a conspiracy, or any infamous crime: And if a bill be presented with no more credible witness endorsed upon it, the Court upon application will direct the Grand Jury to reject it.

4. One credible witness to one overt act will suffice.

5. The Grand Jury cannot find *one* part of *one* charge to be true, and another part false, but they must either maintain or reject the whole.

It may now be desirable to a say a few words upon what I believe is the concurrent doctrine of all the best authories concerning the finding of bills in cases of homicide, *where there is doubt as to the degree*. In all such circumstances it is advised to find for the higher offence, because that course is to the ease and advantage of the prisoner in the important respect, that it will bar subsequent prosecution for manslaughter. For had it appeared in evidence upon a trial for murder, that the offence was only of manslaughter, the Petit Jury might have found him guilty in that degree. The finding for manslaughter on the contrary exposes the prisoner to be harassed with fresh accusation. For if the Grand Jury throw out the Bill upon the capital charge he may be again indicted, which it is material to remark can never takeplace after an open acquittal. In some authorities, it is laid down as a rule, for the about reasons, that wherever the fact of homicide is clear, the Grand Jury should find the Bill for the murder. And if upon the *trial* of an indictment for murder, the prisoner appears to the Jury to be guilty of manslaughter, they may find him guilty of the latter offence.

If however the Grand Jury should determine upon finding at once for manslaughter, I should observe, that it is considered the safer course to prefer a fresh indictment for that offence, than to make any erasure on the original Bill. The difference consist only in the omission of the words " of malice aforethought realliously " and the conclusion charging" murder. " In all other respects the matter my stand, and it is to be observed particularly that the words" feloniously and " felony" are essential, because the crime of manslaughter amounts to felony, but withinthe benefit of Clergy

It remains to touch upon the distinction between murder and manslaughter, and I may begin by laying down what I believe are the accepted and best legal definitions of either offence

It is murder according to Lord Coke. " When a man of sound memory and of the age of discretion killeth any reasonable creatura in return nature and under the King's Peace by malice prepense or aforethought, either expressed by the party, or *emplied by law*."

Manslaughter according to Blackstone, Hale, and many other very learned authorities, is the unlawful killing of another, without malice eitiier expressed or implied, which may he either voluntary upon a sudden heat, or involuntary, but in the commission of some unlawful act and Blackstone has a rule, prelaps as easy of practical application as the real difficulty of seizing the distinction in particular cases will ever admit.

" In general" says he," when an involuntary killing happens in consequence of an unlawful act, it will be murder or manslaughter according to the nature of the act which occasioned it If it be in prosecution of a felonious intent or if its consequences naturally tended to bloodshed, it will be murder; but if no more was intended than a mere civil trespass it will only amount to manslaughter."

Concerning the first condition of Lord Coke's definition of murder " that the agent should be sound memory and discretion" it may be necessary to remind you of another principle of the Law laid down by the same authority " that a drunkard, who is voluntarias daemon hath no privilege thereof, but what hart or will soever he doeth, his drunkenness doth aggravate it. Nam omne crimen ebrietas et incendit et detigit." By the words " under the king's place" all persons except an alien enemy in the actual heat of war are taken to be included—and indeed to kill an alien enemy except in battle is murder.

We now come to the circumstance in English Law which chiefly distinguishes murder from every other description of homicide, namely that there must be malice aforethought either expressed by the party or implied by the Law.

The legal sense of this language however does not confine it to a particular animosity to the deceased: It extends to an evil design in general, a wicked and unlawful motive, an intention to do evil, the event of which is fatal—In a variety of cases the Law implies malice, as for example when an Officer of justice is killed in the discharge of his duty, or a private person legally interfering to prevent crimes, or when death happans in the prosecution of some unlawful design, and when in heat of blood such violence is used as the circumstances will not soften into simple felonious homicide.

The principal niceties in the distinction between murder and manslaughter wil arise in cases of sudden quarrel—Every homicide it should be remembered according to the principles of English Law is prima facie murder, and shall be so considered till justified or excused, therefore when the fact of killing be once established, it remains for the Prisoner to make out that he is justified or excused or that the fault is reduced to manslaughter by some adequate provocation: All killing is taken to be feloionions and malicious until the contrary is shewn is evidence But I must again carefully remind you that when the death ensues evidently from sudden heat of blood or some grievous provocations the offence is reduced by the tenderness of the Law to manslaughter.

For the easier apprehension of this distinction it is material to enquire whether the force or weapon used by the prisoners was likely to produce death, because there can be not doubt that the use of fire arms, swords, pikes or other weapons of deadly strife will carry worse construction than that of sticks or less dangerous instruments causually snatched. Upon the whole we may conclude in the language of an excellent practical treatise on the criminal Law (Chitty) that if the provocation be light, if the resentment be inadequate to its cause, if dangerous instruments be used under pretence of correction, where correction is lawful, or to be provocation what might, if time for reflection intervened; if previous malice can be shewn, if there be traces af deadly animosity from whatever cause the offence of homicide is murder. But if the cause be but sudden passion, out stepping its bounds; correction well intended though too severe, a sudden fury though blinds, the Law reduces the crime to manslaughter.

The cases of riot and assault to be submitted to you present no difficulty. They are no more than offences against to Peace, accompanied however, I am ashamed to admit by credible averment, by unprovoked and unmanly outrage.

The indictments were presented to the Grand Jury, one against a seaman, for wilful murder of a Chinese named Liu-Weihee, on the 7th July in or near a village on the eastern shore of the anchorage of Hong kong.

Ignored by the Grand Jury.—

The other against five seamen for riotously, unlawfully and injuriously entering certain dwelling houses in a village on the eastern shore of the anchorage of Hongkong, in search for spirits, and for then and there riotiously assaulting the inhabitants, men and women, cutting, beating, and otherwise dangerously ill-using them. Also for having on the 7th July last past riotously damaged and injured a certain Josshouse in the neighbourhood of the above said village.

A true bill was found against these five seamen, and after the evidence had been fully gone into the Jury returned a Verdict of Guilty.

On the day following Captain Elliott passed sentence on the prisoners, and addressed them in the following words:

" You have been found guilty after a very patient trial of riotous conduct committed on shore in the immediate neighbourhood of this anchorage on the 7th July last, neither do I find any evidence to disturb the painful fact laid in the indictment, that this riot was occasioned by the determination to procure spirits.

And in the train of this indulgence of a brutal vice that follows Shameful riot attended with unmanly outrage upon men, women and children: The loss of innocent life, and increased jeopardy to vast public and private interests to an extent which no human wit can for see.

The Jury, however, making a distiuction upon the evidence in the soundness of which I perfectly concur, and that you, ——and you ——— and you ———, are guilty and merely of the riotous conduct which led to all those disastrous consequences but that you participated in the actual violence or assault and in the indictment

Seeking anxiously on your behalf for some circumstance, which might extenuate these serious offences, I must reluctantly confess that so far as you are all concerned, both as Englishmen and Christian men I can find none. You have these things, which you might not to have done, under the incitement of a vicious motive.

But looking to my own duties here I feel myself compelled in a spirit of strict justice, and not at all of leniency for the offences you have committed, io pronounce a mitigated sentence upon you mainly, because of the inexcussible negligence of permitting so many persons of your station to go a shore particularly at such a moment as the present, without regard to your personal steadiness and with no officer to control you, in spite of the dictates of common prudence, and contrary to my own recent injunctions.

Be assured also that the evidence of General good character you have produced has had its full weight with me.

Thus impressed then, the sentence of the Court is that you ———, and you——— ———, be imprisoned in any of Her Majesty's Goals, or houses of correction in the United Kingdom, which Her Majesty may be pleased to command, there to remain and be kept to hard labor for the space of three calendar months. And further that you each day a fine to our Sovereign Lady the Queen of £15 lawful money of England, and that you be kept in safe custody until you shall have paid the said fine.

And the Sentence of the Court is that you ———, you ———, and you ——— ———, be imprisoned in any of Her Majesty's Goals or Houses of correction in the United Kingdom, which Her Majesty may be pleased to command, there to remain and be kept to hard labor for the space of six calendar months. And further that you each pay a fine to our sovereign Lady, The Queen of £20 lawful money of England, and that you be kept in safe custody until you shall have paid the said fine.

And you———, ———, ———, ———, and ———, will severally understand that the period of your respective imprisonments now adjudged, will take place from the date of your repective committal within such of Her Majesty's Goals or Houses of Correction in the United Kingdom, as Her Majesty may he pleased to command and that till a suitable opportunity presents itself to send you to England, that you will be detained in safe custody according to the customs and usages of the Sea Service (and agreeably to the manner of your behaviour) on board such ship or ships as the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China may think fit to appoint from time to time.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 16th NOVEMBER, 1839.

Arrivals.—13th November Barque *Sir Herbert Compton*, F. S. Boulton master from Bushire, 23d October—15th November Ship *Princess Charlotte*, Michael King master from Liverpool 30th June—Spoke the *Windermere* of Liverpool, for Calcutta, on 27th September under Jury Masts, making for the Isle of France to repair, having lost her 3 masts by a heavy Sea, on the 8 September.

Passengers.—Per *Sir Herbert Compton*, Captain A. Connolly 6th Bengal Cavalry, Revd. Mr. Spring, 25 European Invalids, and 52 Native Do. from Karak.

The casualty announced by our Cotemporary yesterday was that of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Hovell, not Stovell, as mistakingly stated by him.

The arrival of Capt. Connelly from Bushire, by the *Sir Herbert Compton*, has given rise to various rumours, touching the questions of Turkey and Persia, about which, it is paid, he is the Bearer of important Despatches.—A vessel is being got ready to proceed to the Gulph in consequence, but whether on a hostile or peaceful mission, remains yet a mystery.—The disturbances at Shiraz have been settled, and the only news from Bussorah is that Kourshid Pasha was endeavouring, through his Agents, to purchase 2500 Camels there, with what view was unknown—The reports in regard to Piracy are contradicted.

Our Readers no doubt have become impatient to see Lord Lyndhurst's usual summing up of the Session of Parliament. We have taken measures to gratify them to day, and the Debate will repay perusal, though we think it is wanting in the spirit and interest, that used to give a zest to these desplays, or exercitations as Lord Melbourne styles them, on former occasions.

From the PENANG GAZETTE of 31st August we learn that the Barque *Manchester*, Frederick Wilson master, which left this Port for Liverpool on the 15th July last, with a cargo of Cotton, when in Latitude 1 47 North and Longitude 84 40 East, sprung a leak and was ultimately abandoned, after every effort to save her had proved unavailing. The Captain, his first mate Mr. Davies, only passenger Mr. Phillips and 19 of the crew arrived safely in the long Boat at Penang, after being 12 days at sea, exposed to heavy squalls, in one of which they were separated from the Jolly Boat having the second mate and part of the crew on board, and after having just breakfasted on the last of their biscuit and water. The fate of the Jolly Boat was unknown at the date of the above advices, but we have learnt from another source that she was picked up by the *Thomas Coutts* off Acheen Head, with the whole of her people safe and well. The utmost credit is due to the People of Penang for the kind consideration shewn to the sufferers, whose wants were immediately supplied, and a subscription of no less than 1000 Dollars made for their benefit.

Since our last we have received files of the Penang and Singapore Papers, the former to 31st August, the latter to 27th Sept, the most interesting portion of which we have already anticipated. The little in addition worthy of notice will be found among our Extracts.—The following are the only private communications from Macao that we are aware have as yet been received by the present opportunity, the latest in date being the circular of Mess Jardine and Company's House, addressed to their various Correspondents, which contains a summary of all the leading events, up to the *Moulmein's* departure. The trial referred to in the last paragraph but one will be found at length among our Extracts.—It exhibits Capt. Elliott in the new character of a Lawyer, handling Coke and Blackstone with the confidence of a practised hand, and acquitting himself certainly very creditably, if his doctrine be sound.—We suspect however that the case of the convicted Party, if public attention is called to it in England, will puzzle the Lawyers more, than even the late case of the Canada convicts, who, though condemned by a regularly constituted Court in a British Colony, were ultimately, upon some plea in law, set at liberty.—It is something strange to hear of an English Court of Law being held in the Canton waters at such a moment, and the names of Coke and Blackstone over-topping that of Confucius on his own ground. Mr. Commissioner Lin no doubt will have his own ideas upon the subject, but the breach having already been made beyond all healing, except in one way, it matters not now how wide it becomes,—the wider perhaps the better.

Macao, 16th August 1839.—Since our last Circular of the 17th June, till the present time, we have had little to communicate owing to the continued stoppage of the trade; but it now appears that our peaceful residence here is to be interrupted, and that we are again to be subjected to a series of degradations similar to those we have already endured at Canton, and many are now making preparations for joining the fleet. An Edict has been issued by the High Commissioner, ordering our servants to be withdrawn, and our provisions to be stopped, until such time as an English subject is handed over to him in lieu of the unfortunate man recently murdered at Hong-Kong, although it is not even alleged that any residents of any interest which have occurred during the last two months, are the publication of Captain Elliot's address to the Commissioner, explaining his reason for quitting Canton, and a most extraordinary chop from the Commissioner himself, rendered into *Chinese English* by some person in his office, and circulated by Linguists sent down expressly for the purpose, inviting all British subjects to return in spite of Captain Elliot's injunctions, and evincing so much anxiety on the subject, as completely to refute the oft repeated assertion that the Chinese are indifferent to the value of our trade.

A scale of demurrage has been determined upon for the compensation of the ships at Hong-Kong; but whether the consignees of goods or Government are responsible for the expences incurred, is a question left open for the decision of the Crown Lawyers, Captain Elliot wishing to relieve Government from the responsibility, while the merchants maintain that Government alone ought to bear the burden and claim compensation hereafter from Chinese Authorities. A British Chamber of Commerce has also been established, but the Committee was only appointed a few days, and have as yet had no opportunity of entering on their duties.

The most important event we have to record, however, is the signing of the Bond (without the slightest modification) by the Americans, although even this has not exempted them from many most oppressive measures in carrying on their trade.

Two of their Captains have been seized in Canton—Captain Johnstone, because his name bore a resemblance in Chinese pronunciation to Jannay, the Commander of one of the Opium Clippers, and Capt. McMichael, because he looked like an Englishman; nor was it without much difficulty and the interference of the principal American Merchants, that they were released.

Macao 17th August.—All the servants have left this morning, and provisions are stopped; but we shall not suffer so much from these measures here as at Canton being able to procure partial assistance from the Portuguese. The provisions at Houg Kong are also stopped, which may lead to serious consequences, although the proportion of European seamen is comparatively small, and the country ships are well found in stores. The Commissioner has left Canton en route for the neighbourhood, and many seem to apprehend violence on his arrival, although we cannot but think their fears are altogether groundless. In the meantime, several of the ladies have been sent on board ship and those of the remaining 16, whose names are connected with the opium trade, and who are again ordered to leave China, are preparing to follow the example.

In the present instance, the measures of the Commissioner are directed solely to the English, and the possession of Captain Elliot's person, is said, but on very doubtful authority, to be aimed at.

We have but little to communicate as regards business. All the accounts recently received from Canton agree in representing markets as much depressed, and a want of confidence among the dealers to be much felt. With the exception of cotton, sandal-wood, most articles of Import are lower than in May last; Long Ells which we then quoted 9 being only worth 8½; but this may be greatly attributed to the season of the year and the uncertainty that prevailed as to the future course of the Trade. Cotton has however experienced very considerable improvement, the short Stock and probability of the Port remaining closed against British vessels, having attracted the notice of speculators. Good Surats have been sold at 13 7, Bengal at 12 7 a 13, and Tinnevelly at 14 a 14 5. The estimated Stock amounts to 27, 000 bales, and can only be increased by the small supplies carried up by the Americans from time to time.

In Opium little has lately been doing, and the continued absence of the East Coast Clippers induces us to think they are making but little progress in the disposal of the drug. Several sales have lately been effected in this nighbourhood and to the westward at per 600 a 650. The quantity here is very trifling; but the 2,500 chests sent by the Portuguese to Manila on their first alarm, are now finding their way back to the coast.

Bills are offering by the Americans from time to time at 4s. 10*d*. per dollar; Companies Drafts on Bengal may be bought at 218 *a* 219 per 100 Drs.

Macao, 19th Aug. 1839.—We had the pleasure of addressing you on the 5th instant in the expectation on the immediate despatch of the "*Moulmein*;" since when we are sorry to state affairs have assumed a far more unsatisfactory and threatening aspect.

In consequence of the refusal to surrender a Brstish subject to suffer death as a retaliation for the homicide at Hong Kong, the High Commissioner on the 15th instant, gave orders to prevent all British Subjects ashore or afloat being supplied with food, and for the withdrawal of their Chinese servants, which orders are rigidly enforced; while His Excellency himself has arrived in the vicinity, accompanied by most of the Hong merchants, and a considerable body of troops. What his intentions are remains to be seen. Much excitement and alarm prevail among the British community lest he should attempt a repetition of the forcible detention so successfully accomplished at Canton. A British Committee of Management has been appointed to guard against surprise, by adopting measures of precaution and vigilance; and several of the most handy vessels and schooners, with well armed ships' boats, have been sent for from Hong Kong to keep open the communication with the sea, in which it is thought there can be no difficulty. The Chief Superintendant has recommended the embarkation of the British ladies, which advice has as yet been only partially acted on.

As the continued residence of some of the banished gentlemen, who have not yet left China, is one of the complaints alledged by the High Commissioner, they also propose embarking to prevent their being a source of inconvenience to their countrymen

The Portuguese Governor of Macao promises every protection, but his means of defence are slender, and his forces are partially disaffected.

In consequence of a report that some of the American Commanders at Canton are British subjects, the Chinese made immediate enquiry respecting them, and all passengers going up are rigidly examined, which gives rise to a belief that it would not be safe for a British subject to make his appearance there at the present moment.

On the 15th instant, the Chief Superintendent held an Admiralty Court at Hong Kong for the trial of the sailors concerned in the affray at that anchorage, when a bill against one of them accused of murder, on the testimony of a Queen's evidence was thrown out by the Grand Jury. Six were convicted of rioting and sentenced to imprisonment in England.

In consequence of the movement of troops hitherto from Canton, and the hostile aspect of affairs, Bombay cotton has taken a sudden start to 14 Taels, and Banda to 131; which rates howe ver cannot be expected to last.

A correspondent, under the signature " Pembroke" has entered the lists in support of the Bishop of London and in opposition to Sir Charles Forbes and the *Durpun*. We leave it to our cotemporary and others better acquainted with the native character than we can pretend to be, to maintain their own side of the question, merely remarking that such a discussion ought to be conducted in the spirit of charity, and without imputing motives on either side.

The accounts from Kurnool still continue very interesting. It is incredible that such a quantity of Military stores, estimated we observe as worth 2 Crores, could have been accumulated upon the Nawabs' resources alone--some abettors he must have had, and these no doubt the Government will make it their business to find out and punish. We regret to see that any doubt should be started about the right of the Army to the Kurnool Prize money, after the hardships endured on the march, the loss from Cholera, and the gallantry desplayed on the only occasion that offered.

The Calcutta Papers of the 4th have been received They are chiefly occupied with squabbles among themselves, particularly between the *Courier* and *Englishman*, who have gone at it in right good earnest, and are pounding away at a furious rate. The only novelty of interest is the formation of a Company for realizing Mr. Turton's plan of a Precursor, which seems in a hopeful way.

We nnderstand that a very daring robbery was committed in the Admirals Bungalow on the night of Tuesday last, the thieves having carried off his Excellency's Despatch Box with various important Papers, Lady Maitlands Dressing case containing several articles of value, with sums of money in each, and having deliberately unrigged the Admirals' Cap of its gold band, and got clear off, though the Bungalow was protected by Sentinels both before and behind. Suspicion at first attached to these Sentinels, but we believe that nothing has resulted from the investigation to criminate them. Hitherto all the efforts of the Police, to dis cover the robbers and the stolen property, have proved fruitless.

Some weeks have elapsed since we published the official notification from this Government, of the changes about to take effect in our communication with England, in consequence of the recent treaty with France. We now lay before our Readers the correspondence between the different public departments in London, as well as with the Post Post Office of Calcutta, on this interesting subject, as the same has since appeared in the Gazette of that Presidency, from which may be gathered, at greater length, the views entertained by the Government in adopting the change. The whole arrangements bear reference to the speedy interchange of correspondence, and are neither intended nor calculated to afford any additional accommodation to Passengers, the latter being with truth held to be a secondary object. Fixed days of departure on either side, in place of the ever varying practice heretofore, the expedient of sealed metal Boxes to obviate the delay caused by the process of fumigation, and the acceleration of the French Post, seem the chief means relied upon for quickening and securing regularity in the transmission of the mails, and they are probably the best that in present circumstances could be devised, but we are not so sanguine as to imagine that a system, exposed to so many contingencies, can ever be relied upon as infallible, or be safe against an occassional break down.

There is one new feature in the correspondence, that letters sent from this Country to the care of parties in Egypt, upon which the Red Sea postage has been paid, shall be held as posted in Egypt and pay duty accordingly. This is a part of the arrangements that materially favours Mr. Waghorn, to whom the saving of expence to his Employers must be an object, second only to quick despatch. His position at Alexandria enables him to take advantage of every contingency and has hitherto, and will always, put it in his power, occasionally to get the start of the Government mails, until such time as infallible regularity is attained, which is not to be expected under the present, or any other system. As an instance of the advantage to be gained by one on the spot, from the competition of Steamers at present running between Alexandria and Europe, it may be mentioned that the Indian mails arriving on any day between the 26th of one month and 2d of the next, if forwarded *via* Trieste will reach London seven days earlier, than by any other conveyance at present available, even the new Marseilles line just established.

Passengers proceeding home have little to regret in the new arrangements, because every ten days and oftener, opportunities are to be had at Alexandria for proceeding to Malta by Steam. Coming out it is different, as they will necessarily cause a detention of a month in Egypt, to all those who have not sufficient activity to keep up with the mail, that is to make the passage wholly by land from Alexandria to Suez, a distance of at least 200 miles, in 4 days.

Various enquiries have been made of us, particularly by a valued correspondent under the signature " *Time*," on the subject of the quarantines at present in force in the Mediterranean and reference is made to a statement in the Bombay Calendar by Major Davies, that parties proceeding direct to England *via* Gibraltar, by the English Steamers, are subjected only to a quarantine of 11 days at Malta. We think that this is a mistake, and that, at all the great stations, the old regulation of 21 days (truly however only 19 as the days of admission and departure count) still remains in force, though we believe it was at one time proposed that in the case of parties proceeding from Alexandria to England, in the manner above stated, the time at sea in reaching Malta should count as part of the quarantine. Still however this would not reduce the number of days to eleven, as the average passage is six days. It may well be doubted, moreover, if the Government of Malta, which derives so many advantages from that Island being in free *pratique* with all the states of the Mediterranean, would take even a step of this sort, without concert with these states, whose jealousy and fears are more easily roused on that than on any other subject. We have, however, taken measures to obtain exact information, as to the present quarantine at all the different Ports of the Mediterranean, and hope soon to be enabled to lay it before our readers.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

The Queen honoured the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland with her company at dinner yesterday evening at Stafford House. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Cobourg, Prince Augustus and Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, the Princess Victoire of Saxe Cobourg, and Count Alexander Mensdorf; and was attended by her Lady in Waiting; Lord Lilford, Lord in Waiting; and Colonel Buckley, Equerry in Waiting. Lady Charlotte Dundas was the Lady in Waiting on the Duchess of Kent, and the Baroness Fenevessy was in waiting on the Princess Victoire of Saxe Cobourg. Her Majesty honoured Sir David Wilkie, R. A., with a sitting for a state portrait yesterday.—(Post.)

Prince Louis Napoleon, attended by Viscount Persigny, left town yesterday for Scotland, where he intands to spend two months.—(Courier.)

ANOTHER SPORTING DISPUTE.—At the late Brightod Races, a horse of Lord G. Bentinck's having lost a race in consequence of having (it is alleged) run on the wrong side of the post, the following correspondence has taken place between his Lordship and the stewards of the course:

" Harcourt House, Aug. 8.

" My Lord and Gentlemen,—Having been informed by my trainer, John Day, jun., that the decision of Captain Rous on the Brighton Stakes yesterday—that Ratsbane, in running for the same, went on the wrong side of a post—is alike inconsistent with the fact, and at variance with the main body and the respectable part of the evidence brought before him, resting upon the testimony of strolling gipsies, and contrary to the evidence of the leading jockeys who rode in the race, I find myself under the painful necessity of appealing against a decision so come to; and of respectfully requesting that you will order the Brighton Stakes to be withheld, until I shall have an opportunity of submitting the matter to some other tribunal. I have the honour to be, my Lord and Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

" BENTINCK."

" Brighton, Aug. 9.

My Lord,—We have received your letter written on the faith of an *ex parte* statement from J. Day, jun. After a minute investigation, we are perfectly satisfied with our decision, and we have ordered the stakes to be paid to Mr. Shelley. We have the honour to be, my Lord, etc.

" G. WYNDHAM, H. S. ROUS."

" Harcourt House, Aug. 10.

" Gentlemen. I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of yesterday's date. Should it appear that J. Day's jun., statement to me is an *ex parte* statement not founded on fact, I shall be perfectly satisfied with our decision upon the Brighton Stakes, and shall be glad to apologise for having for a single moment questioned the fairness and justice of it; but if, on the country, as represented to me by John Day, jun., the four jockeys, who rode the four leading horses at that period of the race, when and where it is alleged that my horse Ratsbane went on the wrong side of the post, are all prepared to deny upon their oaths the fact to be so, whilst the contrary allegations rest upon the assertion of the rider of Tawney Owl, who, from the circumstance of his horse having bolted out of the course in the early part of the race, combined with the thick fog which prevailed, was not near enough to be in sight even of the leading horses, supported merely by the evidents of two gipsies, procured by Mr. Shelley and his trainer, I shall be under the painful necessity of appealing against a decision so come to, the superior justice of a court of law. I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient humble servant. " G. BENTINCK."

—(Standard.)

GROUSE SHOOTING.—There was some good sport on the moors on Monday and Tuesday, and many a fine brace rewarded the exertions of the sportsmen. The game-dealers say they never had such plump birds at the beginning of the season.—*Leeds Intelligencer*—Grouse shooting has commenced, says our Keswick correspondent, and though the weather has been very unfavourable, several sportsmen have already returned with well filled bags, which prove that these birds are by no means scarce in this part of the country.—*Cumberland Pacquet*.—The prospects for the sportsmen are most favourable, we hear, in the county of Essex. Upon 20 acres in the neighbourhood of Billericay, as many as 25 brace of birds have been seen, and in other parts of the county, we understand, the coveys are unusually numerous.—Herald.—*August* 20.

SCOTTISH SELF TAUGHT SCULPTORS.—There is now exhibiting in Bold-street, Liverpool, a group of sculpture by a self-taught artist, of the name of John Currie, a native of Dumfries. It is very admirably executed in free-stone—the size of life—and represents " Old Mortality" renewing the inscriptions on the grave-stones of the Covenanters, as described by Sir Walter Scott. By his side stands his aged pony. The venerable old man is leaning full-length on the stone, looking up and resting from his labour. The artist has very skilfully given the character of wood and iron to the mallet and chisel. They are somewhat similar in style and character to the Tam and Souter Johnny of Mr. Thom, which a few years ago attracted so much attention, and which are now at Ayre. Mr. Thom is at present residing at New York. Greenshields, whose " Jolly Beggars" obtained so much celebrity, is dead. Mr. Cadell, of St Andrew's square, posssesses his seated figure of Sir Walter Scott, from life. Forrest, another self-taught artist of Scotland, has now an exhibition open on the Calton-hill. Mr. Currie will no doubt rival the most successful of his countrymen.—Scotsman

SIMPLE MEANS TO PURIFY WATER.—Some of our readers will thank us for inserting the following recipe, which is not so generally known as it ought to be:—Pounded alum possesses the property of purifying water. A large table-spoonful of pulverised alum, sprinkled into a hogshead of water (the water stirred round at the time) will, after the lapse of a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure articles, so purify it that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of the finest spring water A pailful containing four gallons may be purified by a single tea-spoonful.—Scotsman.

Extract of a letter from Fontainebleau:—"The admission of the Duke d'Aumale into the army took place in the same way as that of any ordinary pupil of the Ecole Militaire. The Prince was merely bearer of a letter of service or brevet as Captain in the 4th Light Infantry. He was in consequence recognised as Chief of his company, and, having taken the oath, a tent, corresponding with his rank, was assigned to him. The Colonel invited him to dinner with the superior officers, after which he was invited in their turn by the captains. On the following day he commenced his service of captain, and commanded his company on parade."

According to a letter from Galatz, 1st inst., quoted by the *Augsburg Gazettes* a malignant fever is raging at Sebastopol among the Russians troops, and the hospitals are already full of invalids A fifth of the whole force assembled there is said to be attacked with the malady.

According to the *Independant* of Brussels, some Saxon farmers have succeeded in making excellent cheese out of potatoes! The following is the process. They select a large white species of potato, boil them, suffer them to cool, peel and reduce them to a pulp. To five pounds of this pulp they put one pound of sour milk and a certain quantity of salt. These ingredients are kneaded together, and the mass is suffered to remain three or four days, according to the weather, carefully covered up with a cloth to protect it from the air. It is then kneaded again and put into moulds perforated with holes to let the moisture escape. The cheeses are afterwards dried in the shade by being placed in tiers in large pans for a fortnight. The quality of this new cheese improves by keeping, but it must be preserved in a dry place. A variety is made by mixing only four pounds of the potato-meal with two pounds of cow's or ewe's milk, and this has the advantage of keeping a longer time without engendering mites

A Dutch paper states that a man, employed on the Haarlem and Amsterdam railroad, fitted up one of the carriages, a few days back, with sails, and profiting by a favourable wind, started with several passengers, and arrived at Amsterdam in a very short time, without any other propelling power than the wind.

A letter from Moscow, in the *Augsbury Gazette*, gives the following account of some preparation for the grand reviews in the environs of Mosaisk and Borodino: " The greatest portion of the army, which will amount to 250,000 men, will be cantoned at Mosaisk, near which town a palace for the Emperor and his family and their guests has been constructed, containing 200 rooms. A contractor has been permitted to erect, in imitation of a small town, a series of buildings, about 1000 yards from the palace, containing in the centre a French restaurant, the saloons and apartments of which are splendidly furnished. This surrounded by Russian and German houses of entertainment, and wine-shops. In the evening all these will be illuminated, and music and dancing will be prolonged till late hours. At a distance of 300 yeards on each side there will be four large buildings, each containing 80 chambers intended for foreigners and general officers, behind which are dwellings for their servants, with coach-houses and stabling. On one side are buildings for an blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, and two large ovens and slaughter-houses, where 100 oxen with a proportionate number of calves, sheep, etc., may be killed daily. There are also a spacious hospital, a post-house with 150 horses to convey passengers to and from Moscow (a distance of eight leagues), an establishment for a hundred washerwomen with all their apparatus, warm baths and capacious magazines and ware-

houses. At each angle of this temporary town are raised four towers, which are to be illuminated at night, and will form as many lighthouses. The cabinet-makers have sent 4,000 sophas and 620,000 chairs from Moscow. The cost of all these things is said to have exceeded 8,000,000, of roubles !"---*Galignani's Messenger, August* 27.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—AUG. 20.

A number of bills were advanced a stage.

Lord MELBOURNE, in reply to a question from Lord Brougham, stated that there was no truth in a report that Mehemet Ali had been nominated Generali-simo of the Turkish forces. (The rumour is understood to be of Paris manufacture.)

REVIEW OF THE SESSION.

Lord LYNDHURST then rose and said—I am anxious, my lords, to call your attention, in pursuance of the notice I gave yesterday, to the proceedings of parliament during the present session. As far as I am personally concerned, the task is by no means an agreeable one; but I have undertaken it as a duty—in some sort as a duty which I owe to the noble viscount (Melbourne), and in pursuance also, in some degree, of an intimation which I received from him in a former period of this session. Your lordships may, perhaps, recollect that when the Irish Municipal Bill was under discussion, I stated to your lordships, in considerable detail, some circumstances relative to the tardy and unsteady course of this bill through the other house of parliament. The noble viscount said that that was an unfair course of observation; that I ought to consider, not that particular case alone, but that I should take into account the general proceedings and measures of the government. My lords, I shall, therefore, in pursuance of that intimation call your lordships' attention to the entire proceedings of the session. Your lordships will find, that during the five first months of the session, not a single bill of any importance whatever passed the two houses of parliament.—(Hear, hear.) Legislation was a perfect blank. My lords, it seems thas her Majesty's ministers, either from want of energy or want of confidence from the other house of parliament, are, while that house can be considered as fairly respecting the country, incapable of dealing with it and conducting the business of the government. It is not until the benches have become empty, not until five hundred and fifty members, as we are told, have quitted the metropolis, and the house consists of little more than a government board, they are roused from their supineness, or able to conduct in any form whatever the legislation of the country. This, my lords, is a striking illustration of a statement made by anticipation by the noble duke below (Wellington), when he asked, at the passing of the reform bill, with reference to a House of Commons composed as the present is—how is the government to be carried on?—(Hear, hear.) My lords, I look to the royal speech for the purpose of ascertaining what were the views of the government, and what the measures they considered essential to the interests of the country; and looking to the Queen's speech with that view, let us inquire to what extent the pledges given in it have been redeemed by her Majesty's government. In that speech, my lords, there are four principal points to which the attention of parliament was particularly directed. The Irish municipal bill, we were told, was essential to the interests of that part of the empire; we were called to take measures for the purpose of settling the important affairs of Canada; we were told that to carry into effect the recommendations of the Ecclesiastical commissioners was a matter of great urgency; we were further told that it was a matter of the greatest importance that we should direct our attention to measures for the more speedy, and certain administration of justice. These were the topics of her Majesty's speech; and I am desirous of leading your lordships through the course of the proceedings of this session, to show how far these particular objects, to which our attention was expressly directed, have been realised. The noble lord here went through a detailed recapitulation of the proceedings of the government on each of the subjects he had referred to, showing the vacillation and the inefficiency of the course the government had pursued with regard to each, which his lordship declared had left these important measures perfect blanks in legislation. I have now (continued the noble and learned lord) gone through the particulars of the Queen's Speech. I have stated to you what were the promises and pledges of her Majesty's ministers at the commencement of the session; and I have shown you what has been not the performance but the absence of all performance, on their part. What is the conclusion to be drawn from such a state of things? Obviously this:—ministers, at the commencement of the session, made a statement of what the country had a right to expect from a vigorous and an able administration. Not one of these measures has been accomplished. They have, by pursuing this course, pronounced their own condemnation. (Hear, hear.) They have pronounced judgment on themselves—*habes confitentem reum*; and yet, my lords, these ministers still continue to hold the reins of government without being able to guide the vessel of the state.

"——— Versate diu, quid ferre recusent.
Quid valeant humeri"

is good advice, not to poets alone; it applies, above all, to persons in the situation of the noble viscount. To undertake the management of the affairs of a great empire without having vigour, capacity, or the confidence of parliament to carry through such measures as are necessary to the interests of the country, is considered by the constitution of these realms a high misdemeanour, rendering the parties liable to be proceeded against by impeachment. And yet this is the course which has been pursued by the present government. So much, then, my lords, as to the measures referred to in the Queen's Speech. (Hear.) The ministers found that it was necessary to attempt something—something to captivate a portion, at least, of their followers; and it occurred to them that nothing was so well adapted to that purpose as to propose some measure on the subject af general education—a matter, my lords, of that first and highest importance—(hear), and deeply interesting to the welfare of the country. What course would an enlightened, able, and straightforward ministry have pursued with respect to this important subject? They had an example set them by my noble and learned friend opposite (Brougham), who pursued the very course I am about to point out. It was their duty to have prepared a bill, and to have given time for the consideration of its details, not only in parliament, but also out of doors. That was the course which a manly, able, and constitutional government would have pursued; but such a course would not have consisted either with the feelings, or the principles, or even the habits, of her Majesty's present advisers. They left the plain beaten high road in order to deviate, as is their custom, into obscure and tortuous by-paths. Availing themselves of, and at the same time abusing, the confidence which your lordships are always inclined to place in the other house of parliament, they proceeded by a vote of that house, carried only by a majority of two, to appoint a committee of general instruction to superintend the great national affair of education. This policy thus pursued for the express, I had almost said the avowed, purpose of excluding your lordships from all deliberation on this most important of all important subjects. (Hear, hear.) Looking at the composition of your lordships' house, do I say too much when I say that no assembly in the world is better qualified to consider, to discuss, and to advise on, such a subject, than the House of Peers of this realm? Yet the little policy, I must call it—of her Majesty's ministers has been to exclude you, my lords, from all consideration of it, and to proceed exclusively on the vote of the other house. Of whom, then, I would ask, does this committee of education consist? There is, first of all, her Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer; then there is the noble Viscount at the head of the Board of Works, who generally does the work of government in this house; then there is the noble Secretary of State for the Home Department; and lastly, as a matter of course, there is the noble President of the Council. This is the board of public instruction; this is the board which has to form a plan and to digest a scheme for the superintendence of the general education of this mighty nation. (Hear.) I entertain the greatest possible respect for these individuals in their private capacity; yet I must say of them, in their public capacity, that they are not a body nor a description of individuals who would have been selected, either by the nation or by individuals, for the management of a scheme of education. We find, my lords, in their very first publication, that one of them is ignorant, grossly ignorant, of the very forms of the art which he has undertaken to superintend. What, my lords, was their very first act? They published a scheme of little importance, if considered by itself—it was circulated throughout the country, and it met with signal, nay with universal reprobation, and that too not only in England, but also in the more northerly parts of this island. So strong was the feeling excited against it, that though her Majesty's ministers endeavoured to bribe the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland by giving them the disposal of 300 livings, they passed an unanimous vote in condemnation of the scheme. Your lordships then thought it to be your duty to address the Throne upon the subject, not because you had been treated with indignity by her Majesty's ministers, but because you thought that you ought to be consulted, and to form part of the body by which a general system of education was to be established. You addressed the Throne, my lords, and I rejoice that you did so, and for this reason, that we discovered thereby what are the designs contemplated by her Majesty's advisers. It might have been supposed that this board of instruction was a mere transient body, appointed to dispose of a sum of £30,000 intrusted to its disposal by a vote of the House of Commons; but the answer which the noble viscount advised her Majesty to give to our address lets us into the secret that this system is intended to be permanent, for it tells us that the proceedings of the board are to be laid annually on the table of both houses of parliament. You are establishing, then by a vote of the House of Commons alone, a permanent system of education, and a permanent scheme for the superintendence of that system. As to the other part of the answer which the noble viscount advised her Majesty to give to our address, it is a mere mockery, though I can hardly suppose that it was intended to be so by the noble viscount. You complained, my lords, that you had not been consulted, and that you had not been allowed to exercise any judgment upon the subject; and what did the noble viscount advise her Majesty to say to you in reply? "Oh, you shall have ample time given you for exercising your judgment, for the proceedings of the board shall be annually laid on your table, and submitted to you for consideration." Now, my lords, what did every man in the realm suppose to be your meaning when you spoke of exercising your judgment on this subject? You meant, and it was known that you meant, a judgment coupled with control—not a judgment without fruit, not a judgment unaccompanied by any practical result. It was then a sneer and a mockery—for I will not use a more harsh expression—it was a sneer and a mockery to tell you that you should be enabled to exercise your judgment upon these annual reports, though I can hardly bring myself to suppose that it was intended to be such by the noble viscount. (Hear,) I pass, my lords, from this subject to another of no inconsiderable importance---the first Jamaica Bill. Let us look, my lords, a little closely to the history of that measure. We had interfered with the privileges of the Colonial Assembly of Jamaica on internal legislation without necessity. The Colonial Assembly did what they thought that they were entitled to do, in consequence of our interference, and what they had often done before successfully under similar circumstances? What did her Majesty's ministers advise under such circumstance? Any redress of alleged grievances? Any communication with the Colonial Assembly whatever? No---nothing but a bill to annihilate for ever the constitution of Jamaica; for, though that bill was nominally intended for nothing more than the suspension of that constitution for five years, every one is aware that the practical result of such a measure would have been its complete extinction at the end of that period (hear). That measure, however, was too strong and too despotic even for the other house of parliament. The bill, on its second reading, was only carried by a majority of five. It was, therefore, considered as lost, and so in point of substance it was (hear). What was the course pursued by her Majesty's ministers upon hearing of that catastrophe? They stated that they no longer possessed the confidence of the House of Commons. They never had possessed the confidence of your lordships; and as to the people, they then felt they had no longer the confidence of the nation at large. They, therefore, tendered the resignation of their offices---and that resignation was accepted. Then commenced communications for forming another administration. Before they had terminated, these ministers, who only held their office until their successors were appointed, interposed, advised her Majesty, dictated her notes, and were themselves the negotiators with their political opponents. The outgoing ministers the negotiators with their successors! (Hear, hear.) The result was this—that the ministers who only held office until their successors were appointed, at last went the whole length of advising her Majesty to reinstate them in the government. (Hear, hear.) I say that ministers gave her Majesty that advice; for such was the result to which all their conduct evidently tended. Such a course of proceeding was never before known to occur in the history of England, and I trust in God that it never will occur again. (Hear.) What, my lords, was the first act of this new government? Their first act was to draw up a minute, historically formed, argumentatively formed, legally formed; and the unconstitutional character of it was only to be equalled by its folly, its extravagance, and its insolence. (Hear, hear.) Ministers, I have before said, were reinstated in their respective offices. They declared, previously to their reinstatement, that they had lost the confidence of parliament and of the country. I now ask your lordships what they have done since they have been reinstated in office to regain that forfeited confidence? Hear, hear.) I say that every act which they have since done, every circumstance with which they have since been connected, has lowered them still further in public opinion. So far from gaining increased confidence in the House of Commons, all their proceedings have tended to weaken and degrade them more and more. (Hear, hear.) But it was necessary for them to make another experiment for the recovery of public confidence, and therefore they brought in their second Jamiaca Bill. What, my lords, was the pretence for it? To continue certain laws which were about to expire in that colony. The bill was drawn up with that view, and with that pretence; but other clauses were gifted upon it, equally pernicious in principle with the bill which ministers had abandoned. That bill on its second reading, was passed by a majority of ten. So that when ministers had only a majority of 5, they confessed that they had forfeited the confidence of the House of Commons: and when they had got a majority of 10. they ventured to suppose that they had recovered the confidence which they before admitted that they had forfeited. They still, however, felt that their situation was uncomfortable and uneasy, and that it was necessary for them to do something more to retain the confidence of their party, and the question which occurred to them as most likely to accomplish that object was the question of the ballot. It was impossible that there could be a subject of greater importance. After the Reform Bill, it was one of the most interesting that could be submitted to parliament. If ever there was a measure on which it was incumbent that the government should act as a government, it was on this very measure of the ballot ---(Hear, hear) The opinion of the government as a government was well known respecting it: but it was thought that it would be useful in recovering their lost influence in the House of Commons, and so the government made the ballot an open question. An open question! Most shabby proceeding!---(Hear, hear)---There was, however, a double advantage in it: it was to gain them votes in the House of Commons, and it was to afford some members of the cabinet an opportunity of winning the regard of their constituents; and therefore it was, that, in spite of the reluctance of the noble viscount and some of his colleagues, it was made an open question. But when it came under the consideration of the House of Commons, and when a noble member of the cabinet let out the secret that he had voted for making it an open question as the best way of defeating it, then its intense shabbiness was completely beaten by its still more intense hypocrisy. (Hear, hear.) I cannot, my lords, congratulate the noble viscount on any accession of strength that has accrued to his administration from the course he has pursued upon this question of the ballot. (Hear, hear.) When the second Jamiaca bill was passed, the 9th of July had arrived. Up to that day not one bill of any great consequence had passed. All was a blank. We had passed, it was true, the mutiny bill: we had passed the annual indemnity bill; we had passed nine money bills, of ordinary course and character; we had passed twelve or fourteen other bills, some for the amendment, some for the continuance, of former bills, and others for trifling and unimportant matters, to which no opposition could be, or indeed was, made in either house of parliament. Such, my lords, was the state of things on the 9th July. Still the table of the House of Commons was covered with bills. The session was on the point of expiring, and honourable members were naturally anxious to return to their homes. An inquiry was, therefore made, if the bills on the table were to be proceeded with or not? I find, my lords, by a paper that has been laid upon your lordships' table, that her Majesty's ministers then abndoned with breathless hastemeasure after measure. A bill was introduced for the registration of votes in England. What became of it? It was abandoned. A similar bill was introduced for the registration of voters in Scotland. It was abandoned. The Fictious Voters bill (Scotiand)---a bill of great importance to that country? Abandoned. The preparation of Writs (Scotland)? Abandoned. The Registration of Leases (Scotland)? Abandoned. The Heritable Securities (Scotland)? Abandoned. The Districts Sessions Bill? Abandoned. The District Prison Bill? Abandoned. The Town Councils Bill? Abandoned. The Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill? Abandoned The Factories' Regulation Bill---a bill frequently discussed in both houses, and of vast importance to the interests of humanity? Abandoned. The Collection of Rates Bill, the County Courts Bill, the Embankments in Ireland Bill, and many other bills of different descriptions? All, all were abandoned—(hear, hear)---because ministers found it impossible, from not being possessed of either energy, vigour, character, capacity, or the confidence of the House of Commons, to carry them through parliament during the session. (Hear) But another measure, on which I have no doubt that in the speech at the close of the session no inconsiderable reliance will be placed, requires me to call the particular attention of your Lordships to it. That measure is the postage measure. That measure in a former session was ridiculed not only by the retainers, but also by some of the members of government. It was abused and denounced as absolutely impracticable. It was said, and with great boldness and vehemence---"In the present state of the revenue, will you consent to to abandon another million for a mere experiment?" All this, I repeat, was said, not only by the retainers of government, but also by their leaders. But the measure was now pressed on her Majesty's advisers by their supporters out of doors---and ministers had neither energy, nor vigour, nor character, nor capacity, nor the confidence of parliament, wherewith to resist this pressure from without; and therefore, in spite of their past protestations, and in spite of their better judgment, they resolved to persevere with their scheme for reducing the rate of postage. But, after taking that resolution, what do your lordships suppose was their first step? Not having the courage or the ability to look the measure directly in the face, they hit, as they fancied, upon a contrivance to get rid of it by a side wind; and her Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer, with that singular ingenuity which distinguishes his character, thought that if he could introduce into this bill a clause that would be distasteful to the house, he should be enabled to get rid of it altogether. In consequence, he introduced a clause into it, containing a pledge that parliament would make good any deficiency which might be occasioned in the public revenue by the adoption of his new project. That clause proved, as he anticipated that it would prove, distasteful to the house, and it was zealously and strenuously opposed. It was said, and said justly by the opponents of the clause, that such a pledge was unnecessary; for if the revenue proved deficient, it would be the duty of the House of Commons to make that deficiency good. (Hear, hear.)--It happened, however, that in spite of all the artifices of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in spite of all his able and dextrous manœuvres, the postage measure passed through the House of Commons. But then was raised another cry by the retainers of government---"Oh! the Lords will never suffer the revenue to be reduced in this precipitate manner; in the House of Lords it is sure to be defeated." Well, the bill did come on for discussion here---and I am speaking within the mark when I say that when it came on I never saw the government benches with a thinner attendance. That, however, was not all. The noble viscount introduced the bill to the notice of your lordships, and moved its second reading He argued against the measure with all the knowledge of the world which always distinguish him; and, after he had expatiated on and exhausted all his topics, he concluded by saying, "However, as the bill is wished for out of doors, I now move its second reading." (Hear, and laughter.) We considered it, my lords, as a measure of finance—which we must either reject altogether or accept altogether and, therefore, as there were some good points in the bill, it was passed, *reluctante* the noble viscount, and has now become the law of the land. (Hear.) My Lords, in pursuing the course which I have chalked out for myself, I come now to another bill of very deep interest indeed---I mean the bill for the suppression of the slave-trade. When that bill was first introduced into the House of Commons I made a point of reading with great care and attention all the treaties existing between this country and Portugal, and also all the correspondence which had passed between our ministers and those of the Court of Lisbon on the subject; and the conclusion to which I came, after a careful perusal of all those documents, was, *that Portugal had violated all the engagements which she had made with this country*, and, what was more, *that she had never entertained the slightest intention to fulfil them.* But, then, I also found that what was so clear now, was not a whit the less clear two years ago. (Hear, hear.) And I now say, that her Majesty's ministers deserted their duty and forgot what was due to the honour and character of their country, in not calling upon Portugal two years ago to fulfil the engagements into which she had entered with us. I say, further, that they might, by the blockade of the port of Lisbon, or by other similar measures of energy and vigour, have compelled Portugal to the fulfilment of her engagements with us two years ago. And what, my lords, would have been the consequence of such proceeding? That some hundreds of thousands of lives, which have since been sacrificed in the slave-trade, would have been saved to humanity, and that we should have had a certain, an ordinary, and a correct course to pursue, instead of that doubtful, uncertain, and unusual course which the noble viscount has introduced. I therefore, give her Majesty's ministers no credit for the measure which they have introduced; on the contrary, I complain of their great tardiness, and of their utter want of efficiency to discharge their duty towards their Sovereign and their country. (Hear, hear). My lords, I have now brought you down to an advanced period of the session. The 9th of August arrived, and then a huge flight of bills, a flood of legislation, was introduced into the House of Commons—some of them mischievous—some of them unconstitutional—some of them jobbing (a laugh), but a great mass of them harmless and inoffensive, which met with no opposition there, and cannot meet with any opposition here. It appears as if her Majesty's ministers were determined to make up by number what they wanted in the weight and quality of their legislative measures. Am I expressing myself, my lords, too strongly? Be yourselves the judges. The first of these measures was the Metropolitan Police Courts Bill. By this bill the patronage of the appointments of magistrates, at salaries of £1,200 a-year, was to be given to the Home Department; but that clause was struck out of the bill by your lordships. There was another provision of the bill, which, in my view of the subject, was of an unconstitutional character—viz., the abolition of the trial by jury in a particular description of crimes. This was the first attempt of such a nature ever made in this country, except during the times of the usurpation, from which the noble viscount at the head of the Government seems very much inclined to draw his precedents. Instead of a jury, a magistrate appointed by the crown, paid by the crown, and removable at pleasure by the crown, was substituted; and with regard to the offences of stealing goods, and receiving stolen goods, not only was there no limit to his jurisdiction as regards the amount, but the sole person who was to judge whether a party should or should not have the benefit of trial by jury was this very magistrate, appointed, paid, and removable by the Crown.—(Hear, hear) Such was the bill as it passed through the Reformed House of Commons. It was sent up here at the close of the session, and your lordships, acting constitutionally, struck out that provision. That was one of the measures of this class, Another was the Admiralty Bill, by which the salary of the judge was increased to £4,000 a-year, and by which a learned gentleman, being a political partisan, most inflexible in his adherence to ministers, was, notwithstanding this increase of salary, still to retain his seat in parliament. Other alterations of a most extensive character were proposed to be effected, and at a period of the session when it was impossible for your lordships to give them due consideration, and your lordships determined to reject the bill. Another measures was brought up to your lordships, I think the most scandalous job ever presented to the consideration of parliament. I allude to the Sale of Spirits (Ireland) Bill. A bill had been introduced into the other House of Parliament for electorial purposes, having for its object to alter a law which had been adopted by parliament in order to protect public morals. This bill was so distasteful to the other house that there was no chance of its ever passing; and what do your lordships suppose was the course pursued? The Chancellor of the Exchequer had a bill for the sale of spirits, which had passed through its various stages up to the third reading. Then it was, when nobody expected such a proceeding, that the Chancellor of the exchequer allowed the persons who introduced the bill I have just referred to, to ingraft that bill, at the third reading, on the Government measure, and thus it passed in the House of Commons by a contrivance as base as had ever occurred in the history of legislation. (Hear, hear.) It is unnecessary for me to say, that this addition to the bill was thrown out by this house, without any attempt being made to defend it, for the whole proceeding was one which would not bear consideration or argument for a moment. (Hear.) But what was the real secret of the bill I have described having been embodided in the Government measure? Why, it was felt to be convenient, with respect to an ulterior measure. to conciliate the patron of that bill (Mr. O'Connell), and therefore it was that this extraordinary consent was given to ingraft it on the bill of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But shabbiness of this kind always fails, and it failed signally in this instance. for when the bill relating to the charter of the Bank of Ireland—which appears to have been in contemplation at the time this proceeding took place, came on for discussion, that individual, who, it was hoped, would, by this intrigue and manœuvre, be conciliated, turned round and opposed it, and upon that measure, which was so important that the Government ought to have retired if they were not able to carry it they were defeated, and the bill was abandoned. With respect to the rest of the bills, which were the sweepings of office, they were dealt out like cards on the table by the noble viscount opposite, who superseded every other office in the ministry but his own, and did the whole business of the government in this house. They were submitted with little explanation, and met with no opposition. Such is their history, and such the course of proceeding pursued. But there is another class of bills—three in number—which calls for a few observations, These were the last bills of the session. They relate to the establishment of a police force at Manchester, Bolton, and Birmingham. They are temporary measures; but why were they produced, and why were they passed through parliament? Because the ministers, in granting charters to those three particular towns, were so careless and indifferent in their proceedings, that doubts are entertained as to the validity of the charters, which are now under consideration in the courts of law. These bills, therefore, were rendered necessary in consequence of the bungling of ministers themselves; and they, then, are not entitled to take praise for their introduction. There were, however, other considerations which unfortunately called for the passing of these bills. They were felt to be requisite on account of the disturbances which have taken place in the northern parts of this island, and for which I consider the ministers as deeply responsible. They first roused the people. They first sent forth the watch-word—"Agitate, agitate!" for agitation was convenient to place them in power. They wished that the flood might go thus far and no farther; but in cases of this kind it is found much easier to let loose the tempest than afterwards to enchain or direct it. Ambitions men make use of multitudes for their own ambitious purposes, and for the attainment of their own personal objects. They ride into power on the shoulders of the people, and it then besomes inconvenient that that tumult and violence to which they owe their own elevation should discontinue; and their deluded followers discover, for the first time, that they are the dupes and victims of those who had encouraged their proceedings. The history of the present Govt. is of this description. We all remember the period when the noble Lord at the head of the Home Department received an address from 150,000 persons assembled in the neighbourhood of Birmingham. With affected humility—for "lowliness is young Ambition's ladder"—the noble lord received that address,---"he was utterly undeserving of the great honour conferred on him"---"he was deeply grateful for it,"--and then it was that the noble lord drew a parallel between the proceedings of that meeting and the proceedings of the House of Lords, designating the one as the voice of reason, and the other as the whisper of a faction—(Cries of Hear, hear, hear.)---Are you surprised at what has since followed? Are you astonished at the result? It is only the natural consequence, and I should have been surprised if it had been otherwise (Hear, hear) I have now gone through the business of the session as far as my recollection serves me; I have executed the task which I undertook to perform; I have done it with plainness and simplicity, according to my accustomed manner, and, I trust, with scrupulous accuracy, and without the slightest degree of exaggeration; and I now put it to your lordships, as a question, whether the ministers who have thus conducted themselves in matters of legislation during the last seven months, can enjoy the confidence of parliament; and whether you are of opinion that they are capable of conducting the affairs of this mighty empire in a manner suitable to its wants and necessities, and such as you are entitled to expect from ministers of the crown? I am confident as to what your lordships' opinion and decision must be. (Hear, hear.) I stated in the outset that in bringing this matter under your lordships' consideration I conceived I was discharging a duty; it has been no grateful task for me; but I have performed it faithfully, and to the best of my ability. (Hear, hear,) The noble ahd learned lord then moved for "A return of the bills which had come up to the House of Lords from the House of Commons since the commencement of the present session. with the dates when such bills were brought up."

Viscount MELBOURNE.--My lords, in the course of the exercitation with which the noble and learned lord opposite has favoured you, he has reviewed a variety of measures, and concluded by saying that he would leave the question to your lordships decision, although forward the question in a shape which renders it impossible for your lordships to come to any decision. He brings forward a statement and an enumeration of measures which have passed during the present session, in the passing of many of which he has himself acquiesced, and on a review of the whole here calls on you for a decision hostile to the government, although at the same time bringing forward his motion in a shape precluding the possibility of satisfactory decision, and which could lead to no practical result. But, my lords, a decision on the question is not the object of the noble and learned. The object of the noble and learned lord is to foster any discontent which may exist against ministers in the country--it is to increase their unpopularity--it is to make out a case against them and to further the hopeless, the Quixotic the impracticable task of rising himself in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. ("Hear, hear, hear," from the ministerial benches.) Yes, my lords, the noble and learned lord may possibly be able to show that we are unfit for power---that we are unfit for the places we have the honour to hold--his powers may be equal to that; but as to gaining for himself any credit in the country, as for conciliating the good-will of any portion of his fellow-citizens for honesty, or for the administration to which he should be attached, if unfortunately the affairs of the country should be placed in such hands, depend upon it if his powers were ten times as great as they are—if his abilities were ten time as transcendent, they would be utterly unequal to achieve such a Herculean, such an impracticable labour. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") Now, my lords, the noble and learned lord says we are totally unfit to conduct the affairs of this country, and refers to the question significantly asked by a noble duke opposite at the passing of the reform Bill, when he said, "If you pass this bill, how do you intend to carry on the business of the country?" I apprehend that in asking that question the noble duke did not refer exclusively to the legislative business of the country---to the passing of laws. I beg to remain the noble and learned lord that the business of Parliament does not consist merely in the passing of laws---that it has many functions besides the making of new laws and amending others, which, in the working, might have been found faulty. The bills to which the noble lord has alluded, it is true, did not pass into law, but it is far from fair to assert that therefore the public business is not done. I contend that the principal, that is an average share, has been, despite of much opposition done in the way of legislation. The cause of calling Parliament together has been accomplished, which is generally thought to consist in passing votes of money for the public service, regulating, and often very properly reducing, the subsidies required by the Ministry of the day for the Crown. When the session is at an end your lordships will, I fancy, find that we have produced a *sufficiently large book, in addition to the statutes*, to give us hopes enough of an additional crop in the next session, either to give them efficacy, or to effect their repeal. (Laughter.) The noble and learned lord has said that, as our attention was called particularly to the settling of the municipal corporations in Ireland, it should have been done, and the reason it was not settled was to be Imputed to the government. In that opinion I differ from him, and without wishing to state anything offensive to your lordships, must say that the alterations in the bill under the name of amendments, with which you encumbered the bill for the settlement of that question, were the cause of the bill being rejected. I, however, hope that this difficulty will diminish, if it be not got over altogether in the next session. I will not deny that great anxiety has prevailed on the subject of the Canada question; but if numbers of your lordships came up to delivered upon the subject, it cannot be charged to me as a fault. Certainly they were not disappointed. When it was considered that it was not wise or prudent to settle this question of Canada in the present year---when it was so decided, no very strong objection was taken to the postponement of that settlement; nor is there any now urged in any other quarter to the postponement. That we have not prosecuted further the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commission for the maintenance of church discipline and the efficiency of the church is altogether to be attributed to the urgency and weight of other portions of the public business. That is to the Government still a subject of deep regret. Of the measure introduced for the better administration of justice I must say the same; for, though pledged, as the Noble and Learned Lord says, to it this session, we found that it was impossible, with reference to the quantity of other butiness of different kinds before the House, to perfect a system of improvement in this important branch during the present session. Another subject, not mentioned in the Royal speech at the commencement of the session, but upon which much discussion has taken place, has been also placed by the Noble and Learned Lord in the front of his battle line. The Noble and Learned Lord has dealt in harsh expressions and discreditable imputations, in which I do not mean to follow him; but this I do say, without any intentional disrespect to you, that nothing could be further from the intention of the Government than to shut out, by the mode of proposing the grant for education, your Lordships from entertaining, discussing, and pronouncing upon that proposition. With respect to the transactions relative to the late resignation of her Majesty's Government, characterised by the Noble and Learned Lord as vile and perfidious, I must say that nothing can be more false. I say that there was nothing mean, base, or perfidious in the transaction. I do not like strong asseverations, for as proof they amount to nothing; but this I will say, and pledge myself in the strongest manner to it, that the charge made by the Noble and Learned Lord is not true. He says, my Lords, we ought not to have held over as we did. I answer, that having tendered our resignation of power we exercised no influence on the Royal mind until the negotiation with the leaders of our antagonists for power was understood to be quite at an end. On this understanding and conviction, I say, I acted, not only without any vile spirit of intrigue---a charge which I repel---but acted rightly, fairly, and constitutionally. Then with respect to the question of the second Jamaica Bill, it is my opinion, and I am sorry to be compelled to repeat it, that throughout the whole of the Canada and the Jamaica measuse, the Government of the country has not been supported by your lordships as it ought to have been---I say the Government has been sacrificed, I will not say to a spirit of party, but certainly to feelings which party engendered. I say that from what has fallen from the Opposition upon the subject of the Portuguese Slave Trade, more particularly considering the high quarter from whence the objections proceeded, and the grave solemn manner in which they were delivered. I do not apprehend that great inconvenience, not unaccompanied with danger may hereafter be found to arise. Upon the course pursued by us on the question of the Ballot, I see no pretext for the assertion that the course followed was a mean or shabby course. If so, it is remarkable that for the last fifty years almost all Governments have been compelled to leave some questions open, more particularly where that question happens to be a very popular question; for without something in the shape of mutual concession, it would be impossible to keep a party or a ministry one day together. Next, the noble and learned lord came to add to his causes of dissatisfaction the enumeration of a flight of bills. to some of which, be it remarked, the noble and learned lord when he persists on all these occasions in charging us with meanness and shabbiness, of the risk he runs himself of personal imputation. Upon the Penny Postage Bill he says, though we were opposed to it though it was admitted to be a possible failure altogether, yet it was hazarded. I say it was right we should give our opinion upon it, although it might be necessary to make a concession to a popular expression of sentiment upon that question. But the noble and learned lord contents that, because of the proviso in the bill which we introduced for that purpose, the bill was expected by government to be lost. Though this proviso was framed to pledge the House of Commons to make good any deficiency in the result of this experiment, it did not defer the Commons from passing the bill. If the bill were objectionable, why has not the noble and learned lord used his influence to throw it out? "No," says he, "it is a matter of revenue; we the Lords! have nothing to do with it." Now, this is straining the prerogative of the Commons beyond all former examples. No noble lord will for a moment concede the opinion. The noble and learned lord as usual deals in assertion; but I meet it, as I must, by assertion, and say his insinuation, that government is or has been actuated by any unworthy motive, is utterly and entirely without foundation. The only part of the noble and learned lord's speech, which I confess I heard with pleasure, was that in which he admits that the case of this country against Portugal in reference to the abolition of the slave trade is a good case---(Hear, hear, *from Lord Brougham*)---and in

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that source of congratulation I shall have, though perhaps in no other, the acquiescence of my noble friend who cheers me ---(Loud laughing, in which Lord Brougham joined.) But then, my Lords, he damps the satisfaction I receive from this source, by saying--- "Yes; but you had as good a case against Portugal two years ago, and who not then introduce a similar bill?" I admit much of the horrors detailed might have been saved if we had done so. I admit we have borne too much from that government. But when we recollect that Portugal is our ancient ally, any how closely we are connected by commercial pursuits with her, we surely ought to show her some forbearance, before we attempt to enforce our rights under the treaties which are now pending between this country and Portugal, and it is hardly a fair reason to reproach us with our conduct as being culpable, considering how Portugal is now situated. To the assertion that the Municipal Courts' Bill has been introduced in order to create patronage for the Goverument, I oppose the most unqualified denial. The noble and learned lord winds up by saying—and this is all the fruit of a reformed Commons House of Parliament. But hare, at least, I flatter myself again I shall have the honour of the support of the noble and learned lord near me. The noble and learned lord not only complains of what has been carried, but of what had been lost—for instance, the clause in the Police Bill, granting a power to the magistrates of a summary jurisdiction in certain trivial cases. So far from being ashamed of that clause, I hope the day is not far distant when that object will be attained.---The opposition so successfully shown to the Admiralty Court Reform Bill was one which, I must say, as it was called for by the public, and recommended by the committee, was, on the part of your lordships, a gross and wanton act of power. I must think that the subject was not fairly treated, and that the name of the highly-gifted and respected judge at the head of that court had something to do with that rash and wanton resistance displayed unfortunately to the bill. The noble lord has had great experience, both professional and political, and when he ventures to say that a clause was introduced into the Spirit Licences Bill in order to buy or procure the vote of an hon. member upon the Bank of Ireland Charter Bill, I must treat it as originating with himself; for how could he know it? To the assumption that the Birmingham, Manchester, and Bolton bills are solely to be attributed to our own bungling in granting the charter. I must say this is rather strange from the lips of a high legal character, where the whole question turns, as is allowed, upon the *vexata questio* not yet determined, "is or is not the charter a legal one?" Whilst there is a legal doubt, it cannot be said to be a proof of our bungling. Whenever the question is tried and decided it will be full time enough to attempt to say where the error lies. Then, as before the noble lord falls into his usual conclusion, namely, "for all those results you have only to thank yourselves." I say my lords, that you have occasioned these popular outbreaks.---I say that the people have been roused by a sense of the grievances under which they labour, and that the lamentable occurrences which have so recently taken place, and the fearful disturbances we so much deplore, are to be traced to your lordships' obstinate and unwise resistance to the just complaints of the people.

Lord BROUGHAM said he had not intended to trespass on their lordships' indulgence on the present occasion, and would have abstained from doing so, were not that he had been alluded to by his noble friend (Melbourne), so distinctly as not to be misunderstood, and had even been called upon to come to his rescue on one or two points.—(A laugh.) It was not correct, in point of fact, to say as the noble lord had done that this was an annual exercitation of his noble and learned friend, by which he wound up every session; but it was the second time, according to his recollection, that his noble and learned friend had brought forward this, in his opinion, most useful, most wholesome, and most necessary measure of the session;—useful, wholesome, and necessary as often as the session had proved a failure, wholesome, and necessary, as often as the government had shown their indolence or incapacity, or both combined. The noble viscount, speaking of the noble and learned lord, said—"He may assail us: he may degrade, and sink us lower than we stand in the eyes of the parliament of the country," that he seemed to think possible—(Laughter) —that in the "lowest depth" of degradation for a government a "a lower depth" did exist.—(Renewed laughter.) Be it so. "But how," proceeded the noble viscount, "would the noble and learned lord raise himself?---(Hear, hear) There is no chance whatever of his rising. Parliament may distrust us, and the public may scorn us; but how will the noble and learned lord opposite attain to the position of those whom he endeavours to sink still lower in the estimation of the public, if that be possible?---(Hear, hear.) How will he and those who act with the noble and learned lord, ever acquire any portion of the confidence which we have lost?" Now, what, he would ask, had that party done since the 7th May, in the year of grace 1839, to forfeit any confidence which they had ever possessed, or lose any respect which was felt for them either by parliament or by the nation at large? (Hear, hear.) They had received a certificate to their public character when the noble viscount retired from office. (Hear.) His noble friend, upon resigning his service, gave them a character unsolicited, and recommended the Queen to employ them. (Hear, and laughter.) Why go out that they might come in? Why advise his mistress to send for them? (Hear, hear.) He said this, not only in justice to his noble and learned friend opposite, who had been unjustly assailed, but also to prevent this from going forth as the state of parties and of public feeling in this country. Why, that party had the confidence of all but an extremely narrow majority in the House of Commons; and this narrow majority was all that the noble viscount's party had to rely on. He wished to God that the reformed party were not in this predicament---that it should be able to muster so poor a majority, with the Royal favour to strengthen it, and with all the advantage presented by being eight years in office---a circumstance greatly tending to secure a majority in the House of Commons; to which were to be added, their constantly reiterated experiments in tenacity of life---experiments which would puzzle and astound a naturalist; for in this respect they might be envied by the cold-blooded animals which have many lives for our one. (Laughter.) With a majority of five upon one day, and eight upon a second, and two upon a third, and upon many questions no majority at all---and a complete abandonment of many measures, from the utter impossibility of carrying them---still this Ministry was to be found in office. Such, then, being their position in the House of Commons, surely the House of Lords was something. This house was a fair representation of the people of this country according to the admission of the noble lord, yet, true it was, that the noble viscount's supporters, who lived from hand to mouth, were constantly declaiming against their lordships. If If they passed a good bill, they were forced. If they changed an opinion upon mature deliberation, they yielded not to reason, but to fear. If, in any respect, they altered their views, it was said that they were eating their own words. These attacks upon their lordships, emanating from the noble viscount's supporters, were going on daily. They were held up to ridicule in some cases, to scorn in others—to detestation in all; and this was the daily food which pampered the palates of those who out of doors supported the government of the noble lord. The noble and learned Lord went on to ridicule the torpor of the administration on the great question of reform, and their entertaining the absurd "finality" crochet, which had lost them the support of the people out of doors, and contended that they ought to be gratified by the conduct of the conservative opposition, who aided them in resisting the *movement*, and, in fact, governed the country by deputy, their deputy being the noble Viscount (Melbourne). The Tory party if in power would be ablea to introduce measures of improvement which the present ministers cannot. Many liberals would hail its advent to office in comparison with men who partly will not, and partly cannot, give the people any beneficial improvement. The noble and learned Lord then defended the reform bill against the attacks of his friend, and alluded to the late ministerial crisis, in which he remarked that not the slightest objection had been made by the Queen to the anti-reform politics of the noble Duke or Sir R. Peel; it was only when they laid their unhallowed hands on a lady of the bedchamber that the fabric of the Tory administration had dissolved, and as "great events from little causes spring," so was put an end to for ever taking on of a Tory government. It was all very well to call upon the country to support the Queen in gratitude for having stood by reform—

"Si vult decipi decipiatur".

He must, however, remark, that these ladies were now spoken of—they were so lately by his noble friend Lord Portman (in his letter)---as responsible and constitutional servants of the crown, though when the noble duke opposite spoke of them as such, and required that with the other responsible servants they should be changed, the proposition was dealt with as a thing utterly unheard of. (Hear, hear) He would say a word or two on the addresses to the Queen. He spoke not only of addresses to her dignity but communications made to herself. Surely upon that subject he might say a more mortifying sight could not afflict humanity than these speeches exhibited. Ministers had brought in 55 bills since, but not one on reform. The ballot was made an open question, but only with the intention to strangle it to death. Therefore, it was for that and other misdeeds of the Reform government the Reformers were their bitter enemies in proportion as they were attached to the cause of reform. Therefore it was that those men who used to say of the government—

"Whigs were deceivers ever;
With one foot on the sea,
And one foot on the shore,
To one thing constant never"

Now added to their song—

"Then sigh not so,
But let them go." (Loud laughter.)

His Lordship concluded, after a few further observations chiefly upon the Government Education plan and the Admiralty Court Bill, both of which he condemned.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said the noble viscount had plainly told them, in fact, that happen what may, the noble and learned lord, nor he (the Duke of Wellington), nor any of his friends, had any chance of guiding the affairs of this country. Well, then, that part of the business was settled. (Laughter.) However, all he wished was that the country should be governed, which had not been the case for some time past. (Hear, hear.) He also wished that the ministers would well consider measures before they brought them forward; and let them be their own measures, and not those of various other parties. He also should be glad that they should be brought forward somewhat earlier in the session. He was desirous of seeing the country settled and wellgoverned---the several interests well adjusted---and strength given to our several institutions. He differed as to the sentiments that had been pronounced regarding Canada? but he thought it would have been better for noble lords to have acted on sound principles instead of complaining of others. With respect to Jamaica, he had strongly to complain of the course pursued by the government on that subject. He maintained the absolute necessity of sustaining the assembly in Jamaica, and of all the other islands, if this country intended to retain dominion there, and to have property secured. If the ministers really intended to govern, which he hoped they did if they continued in office. he trusted they would have real and effective government in those several islands. There must be order and good government within our colonies if we would secure them, and their good opinion, prosperity, and welfare. The laws must be carried into execution, and protection given to the lowest classes in the state. If this were not the case there would be disorder and calamity those colonies, and mainly from the interference of faction in England. He also complained of the course adopted towards Portugal, and to the bill lately before him he felt himself bound to say "not content." He wished the government had followed his advice, and forced the observance of treaties. But if they wanted to se the character of the government, he wished their lordships to read what had taken place in the other house regarding the Irish bank bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he was determined to carry his bill, and yet what had been done? (Hear). The public service was much injured by the conduct of government. As to the noble viscount's attributing the disturbances to the conduct of the House of Lords, he took the liberty of attributing them to the un punished combinations of various sorts for compelling men to quit their work, arming, compelling men to enter into combinations etc. The unfortunate selection of magistrates made by the government—more particularly in corporations, and above all, in the new reformed corporations---had been in a great measure the cause of many of the unfortunate occurrences which had taken place. The military establishments of the country, particularly in disturbed districts, were not at the present time half equal to the ordinary peace establishments, and he therefore contended that the inability of the government to carry into execution the laws of the country and their selections of improper magistrates to administer those laws, was the cause of the disturbances which had occurred. (Hear.)

Lord MELBOURNE explained.

The Marquis of NORMANBY defended the course adopted by Government relative to the Colonies, and denied that any change had taken place in the views of ministers respecting reform, or that the people had withdrawn the confidence from them. As to the sweeping censure passed by the noble and learned Lord Brougham), he could only say that with his commanding powers he must be distrustful of his own position when, with all his energy and ability, there was no party either out of doors or in either house of parliament, who would either wish or take him for their guide at present. The noble and learned lord had made certain promises that night with regard to the advantages to be derived from a change of administration, but he (the Marquis of Normanby) was not aware whether any of the noble lords opposite were prepared to pledge themselves to carry those promises into effect; but if they were, he thought that for the purpose of advancing the cause of reform, such a change was most desirable (Laughter.)

Lord BROUGHAM explained. Relative to parties, God forbid that he should ever again submit to be the leader of a party for he had neither the weight nor station in the country to be so; but he had led a party in the House of Commons for a length of time, and he knew that there was no slavery so great as being placed in such a situation. Only for that party and their exertions, he would like the know in what position the noble marquis would be placed at present. (Hear, hear)

The Lord CHANCELLOR attributed the parliamentary inactivity so much complained of to his noble and learned friend himself (Lord Lyndhurst) and his allies, who had refused to entertain several useful and important measures.

Lord LYNDHURST briefly replied, and the returns his Lordship had move l for were ordered. Their Lordhips then adjourned.

CHRONICLE.—AUGUST 14.

The great business of last night was Lord Lyndhurst's annual review of the parliamentary business of the session. In this artful attempt to relieve the House of Lords from the odium incurred under Tory guidance of wantonly abdicating their legislative functions, and, on feeble pretexts, rejecting measures by wholesale, and to throw on Ministers and the House of Commons exclusively the blame of the scantiness of the legislative results, there is no doubt some truth. but it is mixed up with still more falsehood and misrepresentation. It is no doubt true that the mode of conducting business in the House of Commons is, and always has been, as bad as can be. During the old boroughmongres period, when the whole of the usual speakers amounted to about a dozen, when the House did not sit beyond seven o'clock above once a-week, it was possible to get through business, defective as the system was. It is true that Lord Brougham now and then spoke a volume, by the half of sentences in which every proposition was repeated at least three times--- (for it is but justice to his lordship to allow that there has been a great improvement in his style, though the same thing cannot, unfortunately, be said of his principles); and that great complaints began to be made of the barbarous system of conducting business, before the passing of Reform Bill; but the evil became absolutely insupportable after the title to represent popular constituencies was the power of making long speeches, and the sure way of losing a seat was to remain silent on any popular question. The greatest improvment that could be made in the House of Commons would be to reduce the members to one-third of the present number, by which means the debate on a question of public interest, instead of occupying, as at present, a week, might be brought to a close in a couple of days. But even without reducing the number of members, much may be done by dividing, after the manner of the French, the House into distinct bureaux or committees, in which the details of the different measures might be considered, instead of the present most cumbersome method of discussing clause by clause of bills in committeees of the whole House. It is not unworthy of remark, that the British Convention as it was called, which sat in Edinburgh in 1793, and, with the exception of Lord Daer, Joseph Gerald, and some two or three more, consisted principally of mechanics, framed a system of procedure as superior to that of the House of Commons as any one thing can be to another. But be that as it may, the House of Commons must contrive to impose some restraint on the disposition of its members to expatiate at so great length on all subjects, as well as devise some improvment in its mode of conducting business, or Parliament must fall into contempt with the country. The stricture of Lord Lyndhurst, whatever may have been his motives, ought not to be altogether disregarded. The review of the proceedings of the session contained this much of truth, that much time had been consumed, and that few results had been obtained. But in other respects it was a most prejudiced and distorted statement, and altogether out of place. His motion could have no practical result, and was a mere usurpation of the functions of the writers in *Fraser's* or *Blackwood's Magazines*, who could have gone over the proceedings of the session, and given an account of them equally disfigured. A discussion on so wide a field as the whole business of the session, brought forward in considerable detail, would of necessity occupy many days; and therefore the attempt of the noble lord is a most unwarrantable occupation of the time of the house. The inconsistency of the course pursued by the noble and learned lord was forcibly pointed out by Lord Melbourne. The truth of these remarks must have been felt by no one more than the noble and learned lord himself; who, however, to do him justice, understands tolerably well that his vocation is to do mischief, and to prevent, as much as possible, others from doing good. Lord Melbonrne made the best defence he could to the bill of indictment preferred against Parliament, and contended that the passing of bills was only a subsidiary and incidental duty being to consider the estimates for the public service, to retrench what was superfluous, and to assist the Crown with the necessary supplies. He added, that it would be found that the addition to the laws this session was any thing but insigficant, though the quality was another affair. Admitting that the duties specified by his Lordship are of great importance, it does not follow that the making of laws ought to be considered as of secondary importance, because Parliament, in drawing to itself all manner of business, down to the division of a common, a turnpike bill, nay, even a suit for a divorce, cannot legislative as it ought if it would. Our space will not, however, allow us to follow the Noble Lord throughout a speech, distinguished, like all his Lordship's speeches, for shrewdness and talent.

GLOBE.---AUGUST 24.

The debate in the House of Lords last night may be regarded as the close of the session---the winding up of the parliamentary drama of the season. Lord Lyndhurst's speech was the epilogue, pronounced with much pomp and some skill, with a view of propitiating public favour towards the actors, or at least to avert the dissatisfaction with which the people will be disposed to regard those who have amused themselves with practices far different from the great objects for which the Peers were placed on the public stage. The dissatisfaction of the people with a Reformed Parliament, and with the successive Cabinets which have been formed on reform principles---to whatever extent that dissatisfaction has existed---has been attributed to erroneous causes. The ministers have not wanted the disposition---they have only lacked the power--to effect the good they would gladly have accomplished. The difficult problem which the Cabinets of Lords Grey and Melbourne, in devising measures for the public benefit, have had to solve was---Will the Lords pass the measures? That the Upper House will allow the Government to effect as little *good* as possible, is an axiom which a review of its conduct from the passing of the Reform Bill has confirmed; and Lord Lyndhurst, by enumerating the proofs of its destructive prowess during the present session, has only shown that its factious disposition remains unchanged, and that by glorying in its shame it has lost even the dregs of virtue. That the Tory Lords have not recently---we mean within the present session, or even since the commencement of the present Parliament---begun to manifest their mischievous propensities by indiscriminately destroying government measures, because the Government is not in the hands of their party, will be seen by the following extract from a speech of Lord Grey at the close of the session of 1834; a speech so appropriate to the present, as indeed it has been to every session of Parliament since it was delivered, that it might be appropriately quoted by every Premier on such occasions as that presented by the speech and motion of Lord Lyndhurst last evening:---

"I can declare to your lordships that I experience no great satifaction in occupying my present situation. Give me leave to assure you that it cannot be very agreeable to me to sit here, night after night, see arranged on the opposite benches a number of your lordships, which I know, whenever called into a division, must decide the question against me. Nevertheless I have persevered under all the difficulties and disadvantages incident to this state of things, in the hope that better times would occur. The noble earl says that he is disappointed in the expectation he had formed with respect to the conduct of government. I also have been disappointed in another respect; for, notwithstanding the forbearance, for observing which during the present session the noble earl takes so much credit to himself, I observe symptoms of a bitterness of spirit which I cannot help deploring. In conclusion I will observe, that if the noble earl has good reasons for entertaining the opinion which he has expressed respecting the conduct of government, he ought to adopt proceedings to effect our removal from office; but if he will not do this, let him at least permit our measures to proceed, without endeavouring to excite throughout the country a factious spirit of discotent"

"Mutato nomine, de te
Fabula narratur."

It is only necessary to change the names, the circumstances are identical. The same conduct, pursued with the same designs, which Lord Grey so emphatically denounced in 1834, has marked the proceedings of the Peers during each successive session, and with incresed virulence of spirit and determined purpose in act, as they have acquired strength of confidence from the discontent they have excited out of doors, joined with the appeal they have been able to make to the "small majorities" by which government measures have been passed in the other house. So much for the opposition to government in the House of Lords, which Lord Lyndhurst makes the subject of triumphant exultation! As to the Commons, that there is by far too much time consumed in talking, is felt by the most intelligent members of the house, and by the country generally. A wearied county member, who was asked what could be done to shorten the duration of the session, replied, "Cut off the heads of half the talkers, and the business will be done in half the time, and with much more satisfaction to the country than it now is" We would not decapitate any of the members; but we wish they would not only "cut of the heads," but greatly shorten the tails of their speeches. Many of the greatest talkers in the house might usefully employ themselves during the recess in analysing the contents of their lengthy speeches. The mortification they will feel at discovering how little matter *ad rem* they have introduced into the debates in which they have figured so prominently, will be amply repaid by the caution it will administer on future occasions. While, however, we are compelled to admit there is much justice in Lord Lyndhurst's complaint, we are by no means disposed---the *animus* by which their lordships are actuated is too evident in their proceedings to allow of our doing so---to regard the cause assianed by their advocate as more than a specious attempt to screen their delinquency. The matter of the debate is too various and important. and involves for too weighty considerations, to allow of its being adequately discussed in a brief notice. It is a text fraught will admit of being referred to as the basis of future articles. We commend the debate to the careful consideration of our readers; it will supply ample topics for reflection, and will give rise to serious inquiry as to to the best mode of preventing a repetition of conduct on the part of the Opposition such as it records, and which all who wish well to their country cannot but deplore.---

STANDARD.---AUG. 24.

The attempt of Lord Melbourne last night to shield himself and his colleagues from the effects of the overwhelming review of their performances was ludicrus in the extreme. After charging Lord Lyndhurst with a desire to increase the unpopularity of minsters (a very difficult affair), his lordship attempted to make out a case for himself and his friends wholly independent of their parliamentary measures. On the subject of the imputation to him of intrigue in the affair of the bedchamber conspiracy, his lordship unusually sore He reiterated his belief that her Majesty's determination had been taken before he tendered her the advice complained of; (there may be persons who will credit the assertion, but we do not happen to be of the number.) In his pretended apology for his administration, however, his lordship contrived to forget all the more important of the accusations which had been brought against it. His chief ground of defence was, that the government had been virtually in the hands of the House of Lords during the session, and that they had obstructed many of his most successful attempts at legislation. Lord Brougham re-slew the slain in a speech in which he made Lord Melbourne feel to the quick how bitter a critic is an estranged friend, acquainted with those habits and practices which escape the remark of the every-day observer, can be. The Duke of Wellington, who was as usual indulgent, appeared to commiserate the unhappy condition of the premier, evidently in the hope (an unavailing one) that his lordship will behave better next time Altogether the debate was one of the most brilliant and interesting of the entire session, and will not fail to produce its due effect "out of doors."---

CHRONICLE.---AUGUST, 20.

The anticipation which we expressed that the European Powers would not consent to such a settlement of the Eastern question as the policy or impolicy of France seemed likely to force upon the Divan, is confirmed. From the beginning of the discussion of this question we expressed our conviction that if France decided upon supporting the extravagant demands of Mehemet Ali, she would do so in opposition to the other powers of Europe. This anticipation appears to be confirmed by a letter in the *Debats* of Sunday, stating that a note was presented to the Porte, engaging it to trust to the Great Powers the care of making an arrangement with Mehemet Ali. Thus it appears that Russia, which at first had determined to hold aloof, on seeing that French ideas for aggrandizing Mehemet at the expense of the Sultan were likely to prevail, has at last interfered with the other powers to prevent it. This important step may be regarded as settling the question, since Mehemet must submit to the decision of these powers, or even to the decision of the majority. Whilst yet in ignorance of this important fact of the Five Powers having stepped forward between the Sultan and the Pacha, the French journals are more eager than ever in support of the latter. Even those journals which used to deprecate the predominance of Mehemet at Constantinople, now desire it. They of course make light of English wishes and interests, but they also seem to count Austria and Russia for nothing The *Débats* and its correspondents tell us that "France is everything in the East; that the inhabitants of the Turkish province applaud the Capitan Pacha, and cry "Vivent les Francais!" that French vessels, and French vessels only, could pass the Dardanelles without burning powder. We certainly gave our neighbours credit for a great deal of vanity, but we did not think that it could reach this pitch. It may be said, why combat or take notice of such absurdities, which at least do not enter the head of French statesmen or ministers. It is true, perhaps, that such *fanfaronnades* do not make part of the ideas of the French Government, but they do not the less influence Government by the way in which they have swollen and stirred public opinion. The French Government is dreadfully embarrassed by the necessity of doing something, no matter whether that something be wise, provided it be *éclatant*, and hence several members of the French Cabinet do seriously propose making or finding an Ancona in the East; in other words, occupying some island or some post, not for the sake of defending the Turks, but merely for the sake of gratifying national vanity.

CHRONICLE.—AUG. 23.

It will be seen that Lord Palmerston gave the strongest assurance last night, that the arrangement entered into by the Five Powers for the settlement of the Eastern question will, at all events, have the important effect of preserving the peace of Europe. We cannot imagine any better security for the peaceable adjustment of this question than the preliminary course which has been adopted. We confess we could see nothing in the question which rendered it expedient for any one of these states to take a course independent of the others. Upon the question of preserving Turkey from Russian invasion, or "protection," as it is termed, France, England, and Austria must be necessarily united, even to the determination of actively preventing it. The very formation of such a combination is enough to achieve the object of it. We are fully persuaded that Mehemet Ali could not have thwarted the policy of Russia more than by pushing his hostilities to such an extent as must have applied a practical test to the validity of the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, so little disposed is Russia to avail herself of the opportunity which many people inconsiderately imagine she is looking for. An ostensible policy, therefore, separate from that pursued by the other Powers, Russia has not. She cannot occupy Constantinople, and failing this she must join those Powers who determine that it shall not be occupied by another. And what we say of Constantinople may be said, of the whole empire. All the Five Powers *declare* their anxiety—nay, their resolution, to preserve its integrity Between France and her allies there is said to be some difference as to the means of effecting this. We are told that France thinks the integrity of Turkey will be best preserved by dividing it into two parts. Whether such an opinion exists or not, we cannot pretend to say. We do not believe it is entertained by the French Government, though it is supported by some of their discarded newspapers. Be this however as it may, neither England, nor Austria, nor Russia are disposed to dismember Turkey with the view of preserving it. And as the question is to be settled by a Conference, we suppose the opinion of the French press will not be sufferred to outweigh the decision of at least four—we are disposed to say five—of the Governments of Europe.

COURIER.—AUG. 23.

The accounts which reach us from Algiers leave us little room to doubt that the French Government is about to make a very decided advance towards the realization of its favourite scheme of occupying the whole Mediterranean coast of Africa. Preparations are making, it seems, for an expedition, on a very large scale, against the Bey of Tunis, who is called upon to deliver up his frontier fortress of Keff, the key to his whole country, and to pay up the full arrears of the tribute formerly paid to the Dey of Algiers, and to which Louis Phillippe seems to think himself entitled. We are not aware what the sum may be to which so singular a claim is now advanced, nor what the means of the Government of Tunis may be, to resist the meditated aggression. Those means, we apprehend, are extremely limited, and submission would perhaps be the wisest course; but can the French be surprised that the frequent occurrence of these hostile attacks on the independence of powerless States should excite the jealously of other Governments? The possession of the Tunisian coast will give France a yet greater command of the Mediterranean, than the occupation of Algiers; and whether France gain her point by the force of arms, or by the submission of the Bey, the result will be the same—Tunis will thence forward be a dependency of France. The conduct of the French Government is the more reprehensible, since it has done everything to widen the breach between the Bey of Tunis and his fendal superior, the Grand Seignior. France, by shielding Tunis against the vengeance of Turkey, has encouraged the former to forfeit all title to the protection of the latter, and now takes advantage of the state of isolation to which her protégée has been reduced, to pounce upon her, and reduce her to the most humiliating dependence.

FRENCH PRESS.

The affairs of the East are still a prominent feature in which most of the papers, verifying the old adage, that an erroneous idea twenty times repeated, and always uncontradicted, is equal to a truth, assume as positive certain facts for which there appears to be no foundation, particularly the statement which represents England to have formally demanded the destruction of the Turco-Egyptian fleet. The *Siécle* expresses great anger at the conduct of the British government, but concludes a long article by declaring that France and England have one and the same interest in drawing tighter the bonds of their alliance. It trusts, however, that mere interest will not induce the French to cultivate the alliance at the expense of honour. The *National*, which seems to be afflicted with Anglophobia, has taken the trouble to devote nearly two columns to what it calls the *bilan de l' alliqnce Talleyrand*. According to this paper the English alliance has produced the following results for France: the refusal of the Crown of Belgium for a French Prince; the denial of assistance to Poland against Russia; the evacuation of Ancona, and the destruction of the French influence in Italy; the ruin of commerce in the south of France by the Quadruple Alliance with Spain; the preponderance of England in Portugal; a treaty between England, Austria, and the Ottoman Porte, to the prejudice of France; the interference of England in the dispute with Mexico to prevent full reparation to the French; the intrigues of England against Mehemet Ali, the natural ally of France; and, finally, the insult put upon France by Lord Melbourne in open Parliament, in threatening to chastise her, about a miserable affair of a few tons of gum."

The *Journal des Debats* has an able article on the affairs of the East, in which it defends the intervention of the Powers in the arrangement between Mehemet Ali and the Sultan. It says:—

"Far from regarding the intervention of Europe as likely to be productive of injury to the Viceroy, we think he can only gain by this legalisation of his position. Is it not already an immense progress for his cause that Europe should have thought it necessary to treat with him as with an equal? Is it customary to hold a congress for discussing the relations between a Sovereign and his vassal? There is in this step not only an acknowledgment of the power of Mehemet Ali, but also the implicit recognition of a right, which it would be useless to dispute in a country in which fatalism has sovereign sway, and in which victory makes its own legitimacy. If Europe had not interfered between the Porte and Mehemet Ali, the prudence, talent, and sound policy of this remarkable man would have induced him to refrain from dictating any terms or conditions which could have led to an armed intervention; but these conditions, however moderate, if they had been accepted under restraint, would never have acquired the stability which the sanction of the Powers will give to them. The position of the Viceroy will probably be the same as he would have demanded for himself, but it will now be guaranteed by the adhesion of Europe. By the conference which are about to open, not only the Oriental question, but also that of Europe will for a time at least find its solution; for the equilibrium, endangered by the continual prospect of an isolated intervention, will be established by a common intervention, and the East escaping from an interested protection, will pass under a guardianship in which, in the absence of actual concord, impartiality will be maintained by the diversity and rivality of the interests concerned."

The same paper, in an article on the position of affairs in Spain, gives the following opinion of the prospects of Don Carlos:

"This unfortunate pretender, already so degraded, is fallen still lower in political abjection by his incapacity, his intrigues, and a fanatical cruelty, mixed with the most deplorable weakness of character. In his contemptible attempt at reigning in Navarre, he has sufficiently shown how he would reign in Madrid. His cause is lost without hope."

PORTUGAL.

Lord Howard de Walden, on 28th April last, presented to Viscount Sa da Bandeira, then holding *ad interim* the Portfolio for foreign Affairs, a document containing a plain and unaffected statement of the long and painful negotiation which has, for nearly twenty years, been going on between the British and Portuguese Governments, with a view to the abolition of the Slave-trade. In the concluding paragraphs a brief sketch is given of the extent to which the inhuman traffic still continues to be openly carried on by Portuguese subjects, not merely by obscure individuals, but by persons holding the highest official appointments in the Portuguese colonies. What more particularly aggravates the odious character of the Portuguese conduct in this matter, is the circumstance, that Portugal cannot plead that she has herself at this moment any one colony in which slave labour is either necessary or desirable. No national interest is promoted by the infamy so wantonly incurred by the Portuguse government, of trampling under foot the solemn obligations by which she has bound herself to England, for Brazil has ceased to be a Portuguse colony, and it is chiefly for the supply of Brazil and Cuba, that the merchants of Portugal now prostitute their flag to the basest of ends. Even the Brazilian government makes the conduct of Portugal a subject of complaint, for, in a formal representation recently made by the Ministers of Brazil, it is declared, "that the difficulty now experienced by the Brazilians in suppressing the slave-trade in their own country, arises mainly from the guilty practices of the Portuguese authorities. in allowing Brazilian vessels to hoist the Portuguese flag, in order to cover Slave-trading adventures." It must not be supposed that the British Government has, in the course of the negotiations, assumed anything approaching to a dictatorial tone towards Portugal.---On the contrary, the conduct of Great Britain has been marked by a forbearance, and an endurance of wrong, which, had Portugal been a more formidable power, might have been deemed little to the credit of our own country. England made large pecuniary sacrifices to purchase the consent of Portugal to the abolition of this inhuman traffic. Portugal received the price, but has fraudulently forborne. to this very day, to render the stipulated service for which the money was paid. The Governors of her colonies continue to engage actively in the Slave-trade. or to sell the protection of their motive in demanding the protection. Yet we are not aware that in any one instance an attempt has been made by the Portuguse Government to bring these official and wholesale murderers to justice.--It is time that an effort should be made by England to enforce treaties, which for so many years have been so shamelessly violated; and we rejoice to find that the session will not close before Government will have received the necessary powers from Parliament, to enable it to act with energy against the pirates and slave-dealers along the Western coast of Africa, who continue to carry on their horrible trade under the sanction of a European Government.---*Courier, August* 17.

PERTHSHIRE WOOD.—During the present season, a number of carters have been employed in bringing down wood from the Highlands, particularly oak and larch, of such size and quality as to be fit for building any kind of ships employed in the navy. One cut of an oak tree was, on Saturday, laid down at the shipbuilding yards, weighing five tons. Perthshire wood has now attained a high reputation in every quarter of the kingdom.---*Perth Advertiser.*

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